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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 2, 1936 | No. 1

Services Performed by Department Establish Many New Records

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture set many new records for service in 1935, according to Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French who has summarized the outstanding accomplishments of the year.

Bureau of Animal Industry

In the bureau of animal industry, the rigid enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law resulted in 25,500 more individual dog licenses being issued than ever before. Through the cooperation of the Federal Government, 200,000 blood samples from dairy cattle were tested for Bang's disease, which is twice as many as tested in any previous year. The twelve-year intensive campaign to complete the initial testing of all herds of cattle for tuberculosis was brought to a successful conclusion during the year. Furthermore, in the bureau of animal industry laboratory 685,000 specimens from all classes of domestic animals were received and diagnosed for disease. This number represents an increase of 20 percent over 1934.

Bureau of Markets

In the bureau of markets, more poultry was inspected for the improvement of breeds during 1935 than in the previous year and the smallest percentage of culls was found since the work started in 1924. The staff of milk plant investigators was doubled during the year in order to make possible a more frequent check upon the accuracy of butterfat tests and weights of milk delivered by producers. Hundreds of milk plant investigations have been made and many prosecutions instituted resulting in rebates to farmers for under-payments. In fruit and vegetable inspection, more carloads of these products were certified by Federal-State inspectors in 1935 than in 1934, and the amount of cannery raw products sold by grade under official supervision was the greatest on record.

Bureau of Plant Industry

Substantial progress was made during the year by the plant industry bureau in the eradication of certain plant pests. The control of potato wart by the chemical treatment of soil is giving remarkable results and may prove the means of completely eradicating this disease which has menaced potato growing in certain sections of the anthracite and bituminous coal regions and has seriously threatened the potato industry of the Commonwealth. This chemical control has been developed over a period of several years by the bureau. This program was enlarged during the year by extending the soil treatment work to five additional communities. In cooperation with the Federal Government, the most extensive program yet undertaken was carried out, and excellent progress was made, in the eradication of the Gipsy Moth infestation in the northeastern counties. A new record was also set during the year in the inspection and licensing of nurseries.

Bureau of Foods and Chemistry

Approximately 12,000 licenses and permits were issued by the bureau of foods and chemistry in 1935; over 9,000 samples of foods, feeding stuffs, fertilizer and lime were collected for analysis; almost 700 prosecutions were ordered for the violation of foods and chemistry laws; and 40,000 field inspections and investigations were made in connection with the enforcement of these laws.

Egg Laying Contest

The Pennsylvania egg laying contest has a 12 percent gain in entries this year with 18 states represented. Among all the standard contests in the United States, the competition which closed here last September ranks second in average number of eggs laid per bird.

Farm Show Commission

For the first time in the history of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, all commercial space was sold weeks in advance of the opening of the exhibition this year. More livestock has been entered for the 1936 Show than the space will accommodate so that many entries had to be refused. The greatest Show ever held in the State is anticipated for January 20-24. Recent developments emphasized more than ever before the need for greater facilities in connection with this annual exposition.

Cash Receipts Gain Over 1934

Cash receipts from the sale of farm crops, livestock and livestock products in Pennsylvania for the first ten months of 1935 has been estimated at $177,392,000 by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

This represents an increase of $20,000,000 or thirteen percent, over the total of $157,386,000 for the corresponding period in 1934. These estimates do not include receipts from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products which represent about eight percent of the cash income from agricultural production in the State.

Pennsylvania is one of 37 states to show an increase in cash receipts in 1935 over the previous year.

The January-September payments of AAA cash benefits in Pennsylvania amounted to $1,406,000 compared with $360,000 for the first nine months a year ago.

The estimated cash income from the sale of farm products by months for the January-October period of 1934 and 1935, has been announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service as follows:

Month	1934	1935
January	$13,222,000	$15,147,000
February	12,254,000	14,534,000
March	13,602,000	15,448,000
April	13,972,000	16,951,000
May	15,930,000	19,612,000
June	17,084,000	18,878,000
July	15,884,000	16,955,000
August	16,842,000	18,504,000
September	19,070,000	19,558,000
October	19,526,000	21,805,000
Total (10 Mos.)	$157,386,000	$177,392,000
Total same period 1933		$127,243,000
Total same period 1932		$129,057,000

3,966 Birds Entered in Poultry Exhibit At State Farm Show

Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys will be seen in the poultry exhibit at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 20-24, according to the official entry list now being printed. This is approximately the same number as a year ago. More large fowls, turkeys and capons but fewer ducks, geese and bantams will be shown than at the last show.

This Poultry Show in which 368 exhibitors will compete, is divided among the classes as follows: Large fowls, 2,294 birds; bantams 978; ducks 182; geese 73; turkeys 186; vocational classes 163; and 4-H Club classes 90. All but four out of the 170 standard breeds and varieties of poultry as recorded by the American Standard of Perfection, will be seen in the Pennsylvania Show this year. The four missing varieties are of the Game type.

Four Breed Meets

Four breeds will hold special club meets. These are the National Partridge Rock Club with 90 birds entered, the National and State Brown Leghorn Club with 192 birds, the State Buff Leghorn Club with 42 birds on the entry list, and State and Sectional Silver Wyandotte Club with 70 birds.

Nine widely known authorities will officiate as judges in the poultry department. Among these are : Frank Davey, Middletown, New York; Jacob Eberly, Dallastown, Pennsylvania; P. H. Margolf, State Colege, Pennsylvania; Fred Otte, Peekskill, New York; W. H. Rice, College Park, Maryland; A. O. Schilling, Rochester, New York; Harvey Sterling, Morrisville, Pennsylvania; D. G. Witmyer, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Harry Wolsieffer, Norristown, Pennsylvania; and Walter T. Young, Dayton, Ohio. The judging will start Monday morning, January 20.

Baby Chick Show

In addition to the poultry exhibit, there will be a baby chick show with 44 entries of 25 chicks each. The judges of the baby chicks will be E. W. Callenbauch and H. C. Knandel of the Pennsylvania State College and R. E. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

A dressed turkey exhibit will be a feature of the Farm Show again this year. This exhibit will be judged by P. H. Margolf, Pennsylvania State College, and C. K. Powell of New York City. Entries in this department close 6 p. m. January 19.

The egg show promises to be still another outstanding poultry attraction. Entries in this department do not close until 6 p. m. January 16.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 9, 1936 | No. 2

HIGHLIGHTS IN HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA FARM EXHIBITIONS

Compiled by George F. Johnson Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

1809, July 18-19—The Pennsylvania Society for Improving the Breed of Cattle held a Cattle Show in Philadelphia. This is believed to have been the first show of its kind in the United States. Nine hundred dollars were offered as premiums.

1822, June 4-5—The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture held its first farm show near Philadelphia.

1823, March 21—Governor Hiester approves a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society which was to hold exhibitions and cattle shows in the southeastern counties.

1823, October 19—The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society was organized at Buck Tavern (still standing) on the Lancaster Turnpike (Lincoln Highway) near Philadelphia.

1823, October 22-24—The first fair sponsored by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society was held near Paoli in Chester County.

1824, October 15-16—The second exhibition arranged by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society was staged at Chester.

1825, October 19-21—The third State Show was held on the Bristol road near Philadelphia. This annual exhibition was probably not continued after 1827.

1829, June 6—The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held its first semi-annual exhibition of fruits, flowers and plants in Philadelphia. Exhibitions by this Society have continued throughout its long, notable history.

1838, November—The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture renewed its efforts to develop interest in a State Farm Show by arranging an exhibition on the Germantown road near Philadelphia. Exhibitions by this Society were continued until 1855.

1851, January—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was organized in Harrisburg at a farmers' convention called by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. The new state organization was authorized to plan and hold a State Fair.

1851, October 29-31—The first state-wide Pennsylvania Fair was held in Harrisburg, probably not far from the present Pennsylvania Farm Show Building.

This State Fair was held at different points in Pennsylvania for more than forty years and served as the motivating agency in the formation of county agricultural societies and county fairs which eventually overshadowed the efforts of the State Society in holding agricultural exhibitions.

1859, September 1—The Fruit Growers' Society of Eastern Pennsylvania was organized in Lancaster. Exhibits of fruit and related products were also a feature at the annual meetings of this Society.

In 1863, the time of holding the meeting was changed to September to encourage a larger exhibit of fruit. This idea proved erroneous and in 1865, the Society changed the time of its annual meeting and exhibit to the week of the third Wednesday of January. In 1881, the name of the Society was changed to "The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania." The time of holding the annual meeting and exhibit was never changed from January in spite of repeated effort to that end.

1874—The Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association was organized and from that year held annual meetings including an exhibit of dairy machinery and dairy products, during the winter, usually in Meadville.

1876, May 8—The State Board of Agriculture was created by legislative enactment.

This board was quite influential in getting coordinated effort among all farm organizations, especially in holding Harrisburg meetings and exhibits. The Board held its annual reorganization meeting in Harrisburg during the week of the fourth Wednesday of January each year until replaced by the reconstituted State Department of Agriculture in 1919.

1898, March 30—The Pennsylvania Dairy Union was organized at Williamsport to provide a state-wide association of dairymen.

The former State Dairymen's Association which was confined largely to northwestern Pennsylvania, passes out of the agricultural picture before that time. The new Dairy Union adopted the plan of the former organization in holding annual exhibits and meetings, but at different points in the State.

1900, January 25-26—The Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association was organized in Pittsburgh. This group of progressive livestock men started to build sentiment immediately for a State Fair.

Winter of 1901-1902—All important state-wide farm organizations held meetings (some with exhibits) at different places and at different times during a two-month period.

Winter of 1902-1903—All leading state-wide farm organizations held meetings in Harrisburg but at three different times, with exhibits on at least two occasions.

1905, January 24-25—The Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association and State Board of Agriculture held simultaneous meetings in Harrisburg to secure joint action on State Fair Legislation.

1905, Session of General Assembly—Bill providing for a State Fair passed the General Assembly but was vetoed by Governor Pennypacker for the reason that the money appropriated was needed for State Hospitals.

1906, January 24-25—The State Board of Agriculture make initial provision for displays of samples of fruit products in connection with the Board's meeting. This was a purely educational display with no premiums offered.

1907, January 22-25—The State Board of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union held joint meetings in Harrisburg, and arranged the first state-wide exhibit of farm products in connection with these meetings.

The show was staged in the Old Executive Building and consisted of corn, apples, and dairy products. The corn was sold at auction to pay premiums. The apples were selected from the Horticultural Association Exhibit the previous week.

1908, February 5-6—The Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association held its second annual Corn Show in Pittsburgh. Exhibits were held by other organizations during the same winter at other points in the State.

1909, January 26-28—All state-wide farm organizations, excepting the Horticultural Association, joined in an agricultural week and farm products show in Harrisburg.

The meetings and exhibits were arranged in the Chestnut Street auditorium and hall. Corn, dairy products, and educational displays featured the Show. The Horticultural Association held its meeting and exhibit in Harrisburg the preceding week.

1910, February 2-4—The Pennsylvania Livestock Breeder's Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union held joint meetings and a very successful livestock and farm products show at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Philadelphia.

Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, corn, apples, milk and butter were exhibited. The Horticultural Association cooperated in the apple display.

1911, January 24-26—All farm organizations including the State Horticultural Association joined in an agricultural week and farm show in Harrisburg.

The exhibits were arranged in the Johnston Building and the Chestnut Street Market House. Livestock, apples, pears, nuts, corn and dairy products were exhibited. Educational exhibits were also arranged.

1912, January 15-19—A mid-winter show was arranged at Duquesne Gardens, Pittsburgh, and was regarded as the greatest state agricultural show up to that time.

All organizations cooperated. Heroic effort was necessary to keep exhibits from freezing in sub-zero weather which kept the show from being a financial success.

1913, January 21-23—Agricultural programs and exhibits held in Harrisburg. The show was staged at 11 North Market Square and the meetings in the Chestnut Street Auditorium and Hall. All farm organizations took part.

1914, January 20-22—The State agricultural organizations held meetings and a farm products show at York in connection with the American Berkshire Congress.

1915, January 26-28—Joint meetings of all farm organizations, excepting the Horticultural Association, were held in Harrisburg, without a farm products exhibit.

1916, January - February—The leading farm organizations held their last annual meetings and exhibits outside of Harrisburg.

Interest in the meetings and exhibits when held at points other than Harrisburg had declined rapidly and the exhibits were frequently unsuccessful.

1917, January 23-25—The first annual state-wide Farm Show was successfully conducted in the Emerson-Brantingham Building, Harrisburg, with exhibits of corn, fruit, vegetables, butter and wool.

1917, December 10—The State Farm Products Show Committee consisting of three representatives from each state-wide farm organization, was organized as a permanent executive committee to be responsible for the State Show.

1918 Show—Eggs, dressed poultry and potatoes were added in the competitive departments of the exhibition.

1919 Show—Small grains, hay and tobacco were placed on premium list for the first time.

1920 Show—Honey, milk and cheese were new exhibits.

1921 Show—The first live stock exhibit was arranged in connection with the annual farm products exhibition in Harrisburg.

The exhibit consisted of dairy and beef cattle, sheep and swine and was sponsored largely as an educational feature.

1921, May 27—The State Fair Law was enacted providing for the State Fair Commission which was authorized to make plans for a State Fair and secure options on possible sites.

The Commission carried out its original assignment but was never given an appropriation to develope State Fair facilities.

1923 Show—Live poultry was first exhibited.

1925 Show—Swine were exhibited and sold at auction for the first time in connection with the exhibition.

1926 Show—An exhibit of 49 Hereford steers by the Adams County 4-H Baby Beef Club was a new feature. This was the beginning of the 4-H Club division of the livestock department.

1927 Show—Pigeons were exhibited the first and only time, and maple products were added as a new department. Breed meets first became a feature of the Poultry Show at this time.

1927, February—The State Farm Products Show Committee recommended the formation of State Farm Products Show Commission which was created the same year by an amendment to the Administrative Code.

This Commission replaced the State Fair Commission and the duties were changed to those of conducting the State Farm Products Show.

1929 Show—The home economics department of the show was created.

1929, April 26—The appropriation for constructing the 10-acre, Pennsylvania Farm Show Building was approved.

1931, January 19—The Pennsylvania Farm Show Building was dedicated and the Fifteenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show opened with the first extensive competitive departments for livestock.

The horse-shoe pitching contest and the rural one-act play tournament also became regular features of the Farm Show at that time.

1933 Show—Baby chicks were added as a new department.

1934 Show—A dressed turkey exhibit was made a new feature.

1935 Show—Edible nuts were returned to the competitive department after an absence of more than a dozen years.

1936, January 20-24—Twentieth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, with forty-two statewide farm organizations and public agencies cooperating; with a premium list of $37,700; and with many exhibitors, both competitive and commercial, being turned away for lack of space.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Expect Record Attendance of 300,000 at Farm Show

An attendance of 300,000, the highest on record, is anticipated during the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which opens in Harrisburg, Monday, January 20, for five days according to J. Hansell French, Chairman of the State Show Commission. Last year it was estimated that 240,000 people saw the ten acres of exhibits in spite of subzero weather and heavy snow.

In view of the usual mid-week crowds, Secretary French explains that Monday and Friday are excellent days to see the Exposition and that where convenient the public should arrange to visit the Show on either of these days.

Record Interest Shown

The interest in the coming Exhibition has exceeded that of any previous Show. In anticipation of more visitors, additional parking space has been provided a short distance to the rear of the Farm Show Building. Twenty thousand programs and fifteen thousand reduced fare certificates have been mailed to prospective show visitors throughout the northeastern quarter of the United States. The program is a 32-page booklet giving the day-to-day events at the Show as well as the details of separate conventions of agricultural associations. The reduced fare certificates are required by the members of all cooperating organizations who desire to make the trip to Harrisburg by rail and take advantage of a special round trip rate of one and a third fare. Special round-trip daily excursion rates are also being provided by the railroads. Persons interested should consult their local ticket agent.

Thirty conventions and business meetings of farm organizations have been scheduled during the Farm Show. Most of these meetings will be held in the five convention rooms of the Farm Show Building.

The judging of 1,481 head of horses, sheep, swine and cattle; 3,966 chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; and approximately 6,000 entries in the sixteen other competitive departments of the Show will get under way Monday morning and will continue until late Friday morning when the grand champion 4-H Club baby beef award is made. Sales of pure bred swine will be held in the small judging arena Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and the auctioning of the 4-H Club fat lambs and steers is scheduled to begin at 1 p. m., Friday.

Prominent Speakers

Evening entertainment has been arranged in the auditorium of the Show building for each day of the week. Monday evening, the popular assemblage will be held with several prominent speakers and special music. On Tuesday evening, the vocational schools will entertain Show visitors and on Wednesday evening members of 4-H Clubs will have a feature program. The semi-finals and finals in the State horseshoe pitching contest will be the outstanding event at the Farm Show on Thursday evening. Fifteen county champions will compete for State-wide honors. On Friday evening, the Harrisburg Horse Show Association has planned a Horse Show in the main auditorium.

In the auditorium on the second floor of the building, the Vocational Schools program including demonstration contests will be staged starting Monday morning and concluding on Wednesday afternoon. Performances in the State one-act play contest will take place in the same room starting Wednesday evening and continuing until Friday afternoon. Eighteen rural groups will compete for the Statewide dramatic honors.

Every county in the State will be represented in one or more of the twenty-three competitive departments of the Show, judging from the entry lists already completed. Last year all but two counties were represented among the prize winners. Premiums offered this year total $37,800.

Space Readily Sold

Interest in the commercial department has exceeded all previous records. All the exhibit booths were placed under contract two months before the date for opening the Show. Director Eisaman states that requests from at least seventy-five commercial exhibitors for space had to be refused because all booths had been sold.

With the renewed enthusiasm for Pennsylvania agriculture, with several old records already shattered, and with plans completed for many new features, Secretary French has expressed the greatest enthusiasm over the prospects for the 1936 Exposition.

SCHEDULE OF CONVENTIONS DURING FARM SHOW, JANUARY 20-24, HARRISBURG

Organization	Monday, Jan. 20 Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Tuesday, Jan. 21 Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Wednesday, Jan. 22 Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Thur., Jan. 23 Morn.	Aft.	Meeting Place
Allied Dairy Farmers											1:00	Room E—Farm Show
Ayrshire Breeders								3:30				Room E—Farm Show
Beekeepers' Association							9:30	1:30	6:30*	9:30	1:30	Room D—Farm Show
Brown Swiss Breeders								3:00				Room C—Farm Show
Dairymen's Association									6:30*	9:30	1:30	Room F—Farm Show
Dairy and Milk Inspectors				9:30	1:30	6:30*	10:00	2:00				Penn-Harris Hotel
Eastern State Farmers Exchange #												Room B—Farm Show
Farm Women, Society of	10:00	1:30	6:30*	9:00								Room F—Farm Show
Former State Board		2:30	5:30*									Room D—Farm Show
Guernsey Breeders						6:30*	10:00					Room C—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Clubs					1:00							Room C—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Reg. Association											1:30	Evangelical Bldg.
Horsemen of Pennsylvania						7:30						Room C—Farm Show
Horticultural Association	9:00	2:00	6:30*	9:00	2:00							Room B—Farm Show
Jersey Cattle Club						6:30*						Harrisburger Hotel
Markets, Penna. Association	12:00*	1:30										Harrisburger Hotel
Milk Dealers' Association							10:00	12:00	7:00*			Penn-Harris Hotel
Nut Growers' Association										9:30	1:30	Room C—Farm Show
Potato Growers' Association					1:30	6:00*	10:00	1:30				Room F—Farm Show
Poultry Association							9:30	1:30	6:30	9:30	1:30	Room B—Farm Show
Poultry Fanciers' Assoc.								5:00				Room E—Farm Show
Sheep and Wool Growers						7:30						Room D—Farm Show
Stallion Owners of Penna.				9:30								Room C—Farm Show
State Council of Agr. Assoc.		1:30										Room C—Farm Show
Swine Breeders									7:30			Room D—Farm Show
Threshermen and Farmers							9:00	1:30	6:00*			Chestnut St. Aud'm.
Tobacco Growers					1:30							Room D—Farm Show
Turkey Breeders								12:00				Room C—Farm Show
Vegetable Growers				9:30	1:30		9:30	1:30				Room E—Farm Show
4-H Club Assembly			6:00			6:00			6:00			Room F—Farm Show

* Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.
\# Meeting at 12:00 noon Friday, Jan. 24.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 23, 1936 | No. 4

Crop Records Show High Rank of Pennsylvania in Agriculture

Crop records for 1935 easily sustain the reputation of Pennsylvania as one of the greatest agricultural states of the Union, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansel French asserts. This Commonwealth had the second most valuable potato crop, the fourth most valuable apple crop, and the fifth most valuable hay and peach crops of any State. Furthermore, Pennsylvania ranked, among all the States, first in the production of buckwheat and cigar leaf tobacco, fifth in grapes and silage corn, seventh in cherries, ninth in rye and winter wheat, tenth in pears, eleventh in all corn, and thirteenth in the value of all crops.

The value of farm crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1935 shows a sixty percent gain over the low level of 1932 although slightly less than the 1934 total. Substantially higher prices received by farmers were primarily responsible for this advance in aggregate value during the four-year period. The estimates by years are 1935, 135,232,000; 1934, $142,000,000; 1933, $118,000,000; and 1932, $84,000,000. Lower grain and hay prices were an important factor in the reduction of total crop value in 1935 compared with 1934.

Value estimates, however, must not be confused with cash income since most of the field crops grown in Pennsylvania are fed to livestock or poultry and sold in the form of livestock or livestock products, Secretary French explains. Cash income estimates for 1935 covering all farm products sold, will likely total roughly $225,000,000 compared with $200,500,000 in 1934 due primarily to the higher prices received for livestock products.

The six most important Pennsylvania crops in order of their 1935 value are: corn, hay, wheat, potatoes, oats and apples.

The following table gives the total production and estimated December 1 value of the principal crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1935 as estimated by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	58,742,000 (bus.)	$41,119,000
Winter wheat .	18,816,000 (bus.)	15,053,000
Oats	26,013,000 (bus.)	10,925,000
Barley	1,595,000 (bus.)	893,000
Rye	1,665,000 (bus.)	966,000
Buckwheat ..	2,847,000 (bus.)	1,480,000
White potatoes	22,572,000 (bus.)	13,548,000
Tobacco	26,910,000 (lbs.)	8,229,000
Tame hay	3,241,000 (tons)	32,734,000
Apples (total)	11,440,000 (bus.)	8,851,000
Peaches	1,675,000 (bus.)	1,926,000
Pears	870,000 (bus.)	296,000
Grapes	24,750 (tons)	569,000

Seed Potato Crop One Of State's Best

The Pennsylvania certified seed potato crop grown in 1935 was one of the finest ever produced in the Commonwealth, K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the State bureau of plant industry, states in his annual report. A total of 149,454 bushels of this seed was grown on 543.5 acres by 56 growers in 19 counties. The average acre yield was 274.9 bushels.

This certified seed was divided among four varieties as follows: Russet Rural 101,334 bushels, White Rural 23,773 bushels, Cobbler 22,708 bushels, and Katahdin 1,639 bushels. The total crop in bushels by counties in order of production was: Potter 76,924, Cambria 27,848, Lehigh 10,184, Somerset 9,340, Northampton 7,695, York 5,156, Butler 2,150, Indiana 1,840, Sullivan 1,690, Crawford 1,612, Lawrence 1,565, Warren 1,365, Erie 1,075, and Blair 1,000.

Among the twenty-five States which provided a seed potato certification service in 1935, Pennsylvania ranked second in the production of Russet Rurals, second in White Rurals, ninth in Cobblers, and eleventh in total production of certified seed.

In anticipating higher than usual prices for certified seed this coming spring, the pathologist has issued the following warning to prospective buyers of certified seed potatoes: "With the higher price of seed prevailing, unscrupulous seed dealers will become more active. Seed buyers should purchase only from sources which are known to be reliable. Seed that is represented as certified but which does not carry the regular certification tag is often offered at lower prices. Such seed is frequently from inferior stocks and in many cases was refused certification because of its inferiority."

Warn Against Spring Rush of Seed Testing

Seed analysts of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, urge farmers and seed dealers who desire field seeds tested by the State to send samples to the Seed Laboratory at the earliest possible date. This will enable the laboratory staff to give more prompt service than can be given later when the usual spring rush starts.

During April last year over 200 samples of seed were returned to farmers because the analysts could not get the work done in time for spring seeding.

If farmers and seedsmen would anticipate this rush of April and May and send samples in during January, February, and March, the laboratory could be of greater service and many persons desiring seed tested would not be inconvenienced, the officials explain. The charge for testing samples of seed is set by the State Law at twenty-five cents per sample.

Farm Price Trend Continues Upward

The index of prices paid farmers for important products gained one point, from 110 to 111, between November 15 and December 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The average farm price of the following products increased during the month: wheat, potatoes, apples, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, milk cows, horses, mules, turkeys, milk (wholesale), butter and wool. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased remained unchanged so that the ratio between prices received and prices paid gained one point to 88 compared with a low point of 61 in February 1933.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in Pennsylvania on December 15 was one point higher than the average for the entire country.

December 15 average prices with November 15 and pre war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Dec. 1910-'14	Nov. 1935	Dec. 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.96	$.89	$.91
Corn per bu.	.67	.67	.63
Oats per bu.	.46	.38	.38
Barley per bu.	.68	.55	.54
Rye per bu.	.78	.59	.58
Buckwheat per bu. ..	.69	.49	.49
Potatoes per bu.	.70	.65	.75
Hay per ton	16.10	9.00	9.00
Apples per bu.	.71	.65	.75
Hogs per 100 lbs. ...	7.58	9.70	9.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.16	7.00	7.10
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.84	9.50	9.70
Sheep per 100 lbs. ...	4.64	4.00	4.80
Lambs per 100 lbs. ..	6.22	7.80	8.50
Milk Cows per head ..	53.66	67.00	69.00
Horses per head	167.60	187.00	142.00
Mules per head	....	189.00	141.00
Chickens per lb.	.124	.179	.177
Turkeys per lb.	....	.25	.27
Milk per 100 lbs. ...	1.86	1.95	2.00
Butter per lb.	.34	.30	.32
Butterfat per lb.	....	.30	.35
Eggs per doz.	.862	.365	.333
Wool per lb.	.212	.27	.28
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	108	110
Grain	100	90	89
Fruits and vegetables .	100	83	92
Meat animals	100	117	120
Dairy products	100	111	118
Chickens and eggs ...	100	140	135
Unclassified	100	103	103
PENNSYLVANIA	100	110	111
Grain	100	88	88
Fruits and vegetables .	100	84	97
Meat animals	100	117	118
Dairy products	100	115	120
Chickens and eggs ...	100	141	131
Unclassified	100	59	59
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	86	87
Pennsylvania	100	87	88

PA1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.
J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., January 30, 1936 | No. 5

Buyers Warned Against Peddlers Trucking Low Quality Seeds

State and Federal authorities are cooperating in a drive to eliminate the menace of truckers transporting low grade field seeds into Pennsylvania from other States and peddling it to unsuspecting farmers.

Any trucker who is not a common carrier and who hauls misbranded seed from one State to peddle it in another State violates the Federal Seed Act, officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture assert. Selling the misbranded seed in interstate commerce is also an offense, and the peddling trucker could be punished for either or both of these acts.

The Pennsylvania officials report that frequently the seed sold by truckers from other States has been sold at unusually low prices and is of very low quality—or otherwise unsuitable. Both State and Federal authorities agreed that it is poor business to buy seed from a stranger or person whose reputation is not known. Buying cheap seed has resulted in injury to many farmers who have not realized the importance of buying seed that is clean and free of noxious weed seeds, seed that germinates well, and seed of a variety adapted to the buyer's locality.

An investigation made by Federal officials in one case revealed that a truck owner was buying screenings from a large seed house and selling it across the State line as good seed. Of course he was forced to misbrand the seed to get buyers. If the seed had been truthfully labeled, farmers would have known better than to buy it.

Unless he keeps a record in black and white, a farmer has no recourse against the person who sold him the seed. There have been extreme cases where the seed was not labeled, where the buyer did not even know the name of the trucker or his address, and did not even make a record of the State and number on the license plates. It is impossible for seed law officials to be of any assistance in a case of this kind.

The officials think it is unwise to buy seed unless it is completely labeled and unless the buyer gets a written record of the transaction. Any unquestionable transactions should be reported to the State seed Laboratory in Harrisburg. If it appears the Federal Seed Act has been violated, the case will be reported to Washington, D. C.

Number of Licensed Dogs Exceeds 560,000

A preliminary report from the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry indicates that over 560,000 dogs were licensed last year in Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton). This represents a gain of 25,000 over the 1934 total.

Licenses issued by counties for the first eleven months of 1935, follow: Adams 4,092, Allegheny 38,265, Armstrong 9,049, Beaver 9,595, Bedford 6,790, Berks 18,288, Blair 12,-116, Bradford 6,095, Bucks 8,328, Butler 9,071.

Cambria 17,606, Cameron 552, Carbon 4,628, Centre 5,339, Chester 14,192, Clarion 4,810, Clearfield 8,-314, Clinton 3,283, Columbia 5,271, Crawford 8,527, Cumberland 6,847, Dauphin 11,611, Delaware 16,030, Elk 2,834, Erie 11,330, Fayette 16,-483, Forest 867, Franklin 6,672, Fulton 2,138, Greene 5,609, Huntingdon 5,468, Indiana 8,862, Jefferson 5,656, Juniata 2,095.

Lackawanna 10,778, Lancaster 20,-255, Lawrence 6,457, Lebanon 5,921, Lehigh 9,025, Luzerne 23,373, Lycoming 8,536, McKean 4,651, Mercer 8,951, Mifflin 4,006, Monroe 3,365, Montgomery 16,688, Montour 1,552, Northampton 11,349, Northumberland 7,885.

Perry 3,789, Pike 1,374, Potter 2,-368, Schuylkill 12,511, Snyder 1,917, Somerset 10,160, Sullivan 1,065, Susquehanna 4,804, Tioga 4,245, Union 1,663, Venango 7,517, Warren 4,022, Washington 19,284, Wayne 4,242, Westmoreland 24,357, Wyoming 2,374, and York 15,452.

Estimate 910,000 Acres Of Winter Wheat Sown

Pennsylvania farmers planted 910,-000 acres of winter wheat last fall, which is the same acreage as that sown the previous year, according to estimates made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The December 1 condition of the plantings was reported as 93 percent or five points above the condition of the crop a year before. Though wet weather greatly delayed planting in many localities in the southeastern part of the State, rain and warm weather in November promoted growth and good stands with an excellent start were reported from all sections of the State.

Pennsylvania farmers planted 8,-000 less acres to rye in 1935 than a year before. Of the 134,000 acres planted in 1934, 111,000 acres were harvested for grain. Rye in general made a fine start last fall.

Winter wheat sown in the United States for harvest in 1936 is estimated at 47,529,000 acres. This is 6.7 percent more than the revised estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1933 and 5.7 percent more than the 1927-1931 acreage.

Wide Reputation Gained For Quality Fruit, Vegetables

More than two and a half million dollars worth of Federal-State inspected fruit and vegetable products were sold by Pennsylvania growers in 1935, according to estimates made by D. M. James, Federal supervising inspector in the State bureau of markets.

The greatest increase took place in the volume of produce sold to canners. Approximately 100 million pounds of graded tomatoes, apples, peas, corn, cherries and grapes were sold to Pennsylvania canneries last year compared to 75 million pounds in 1934.

Grading of fresh fruits covered about 80 percent of all rail shipments and many trucklots. Grading potatoes has likewise been more general throughout certain producing sections of the State than in previous years.

Reports indicate that consumers are demanding these graded products in increasing quantities as is evidenced by the following facts: (1) Many of the leading wholesale buyers of the country are purchasing Pennsylvania standardized products in large volume; (2) Graded Pennsylvania apples have largely crowded northwestern apples out of Pennsylvania markets; (3) Well-graded Pennsylvania potatoes have outsold those shipped in from well-advertised potato States.

"The standardization program which has advanced so rapidly in Pennsylvania during the past few years, has done much in establishing an enviable reputation for Pennsylvania fruits and canned goods," Mr. James states.

Aside from Federal and State supervision, the entire cost of this inspection is carried by the growers and canners who received the service.

Increase Expected In Swine Numbers

An increase of 17 percent in the fall pig crop of 1935 over that of 1934, an increase of about 8 percent in the combined fall and spring pig crop of 1935 over that of 1934, and a prospective increase of almost 27 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1936 over the number farrowed in the spring of 1935, are shown for Pennsylvania by the recent pig crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Increases are also reported for the entire country. These estimated changes are based upon the returns from the December and June pig surveys made in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1935 for the United States is estimated at 50,674,000 head, a decrease of 5 percent from the combined crop of 1934. For the Corn Belt States the combined crop of 37,-566,000 head is 6.7 percent smaller than in 1934. For Pennsylvania the combined crop is estimated at 570,-000 or 43,000 more than in 1934.

23,284 Colonies of Bees Are Inspected

A total of 3,112 apiaries representing 23,284 colonies of bees were inspected under the supervision of the State bureau of plant industry during 1935, according to a report by H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector. Nine hundred and fifty-eight colonies in 384 apiaries were found infected with American foulbrood.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JUNE 23, 1909, AT THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG, PA., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 6, 1900

J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., February 6, 1936 | No. 6

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show Praised by Secretary French

At the close of the Twentieth Annual Pennsylvania State Farm Show, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission, described the big exposition of farm products as a gratifying success in every department. His statement follows:

"Our Twentieth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show was a most gratifying success. New records were established in number and quality of exhibits and in the high standard of the programs.

"Attendance records would have been shattered but for the extreme weather conditions. Thousands of farmers who had planned to visit the Show were snowbound throughout the week. In spite of these adversities, the daily attendance ranged from 35,000 on Monday to 75,000 on Wednesday, reaching a total of 240,000 for the week.

"The Show this week has fully demonstrated the need for greater facilities. More than one hundred commercial exhibitors and many livestock breeders were turned away for lack of space. Additional room is imperative for the future development of the Exposition.

"The cooperation of the State Agricultural Associations and the splendid help of the State Farm Products Show Committee which represents these Associations, is deeply appreciated. The annual conventions of many of the Statewide farm organizations make up a vital part of the Exhibition.

"The Show Commission congratulates Howard G. Eisaman, Show Director, and his staff for the able way in which the thousands of important responsibilities relative to the Show, were carried out. The credit for the success of the Show must go largely to the large staff of Farm Show workers who performed their duties so efficiently. The State police and the State Highway Patrol are to be commended for their services in handling the large Farm Show crowds.

"Indispensable to the success of the Show and to the prompt announcement of awards was the assistance rendered by the representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College and of the Vocational Educational Bureau of the State Department of Public Instruction. The Farm Show Commission is also indebted for their cooperation to Dr. Lester K. Ade, superintendent of Public Instruction; Secretary Arthur Colegrove, of the State Department of Property and Supplies; Secretary Warren Van Dyke, of the State Highway Department; and Administrator Edward N. Jones, of the Works Progress Administration. The clearing of the streets and parking grounds at the State Farm Show Building by WPA and Highway Department workers after the blizzard of last Sunday, was a remarkable achievement.

"I have only words of praise for the splendid conduct of the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who attended the Show. I have noted with deepest satisfaction the increasing interest manifested in the Show by the farm youth of Pennsylvania. The boys and girls from the farm have contributed in a large degree to the success of this year's Show."

More Interest In Horses At State Farm Show

Horses and horse breeding came in for a greater share of attention at the Twentieth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show.

The Show closed with a Horse Show sponsored by the Harrisburg Horse Show Association with the cooperation of the Farm Show Commission. The Horse Show, which attracted a capacity audience to the large arena in the Farm Show Arena, was promoted for the purpose of interesting the Pennsylvania farmer in the breeding of saddle, hunting and driving horses and polo ponies for an increasing and highly profitable Pennsylvania market.

With the same purposes in mind, a group of farmers met at the Farm Show Building and organized an association of stallion owners, which will become affiliated with the national association. R. B. Arnold, Milan, was elected president.

At a "Horse Meeting" held during the Show, authorities discussed the following subjects: "The Future of the Draft Horse," "My Experience in Breeding Purebred Draft Horses," "The Value of a County Horse Show," and "The Keystone Gold Medal Colt Club."

Future Farmers Honor Secretary J. H. French

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, was awarded the honorary degree of Keystone Farmer by the Keystone Chapter, Future Farmers of America, during the State Farm Show. The Secretary of Agriculture was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the chapter held in conjunction with the Farm Show.

High Honors—High Prices

The Grand Champion 4-H Club baby beef was sold at the Farm Show for $737.80 or 62 cents per pound. The 1935 grand champion attracted a high bid of 47 cents a pound and the 1934 champion was sold at 55 cents per pound.

The Reserve Grand Champion 4-H Club steer was knocked down by the auctioneer at 18½ cents per pound, or $229.40.

Thirty-five cents per pound was bid for the Grand Championship pen of 4-H Club lambs. Weighing a total of 362 pounds, they brought $126.70. The Reserve Grand Champion pen brought 24 cents per pound, or $84.96.

Twenty-seven Duroc Jersey bred sows were sold at the Show for $1,788.50, an average of $66.24 per animal. Twenty-six Poland Chinas brought $1,313.52; twenty-four Chester Whites, $1,132.80 and fifteen Hampshires, $786.

FARM SHOW NOTES

Forty-five Pennsylvania tomato growers produced an average of ten tons or more of tomatoes last year, according to a report made at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association during the State Farm Show. The highest yield was 15.585 tons per acre, reported by Chester E. Wiley, Lancaster County.

Nine Pennsylvanians were awarded the honorary degree of Master Farmer at a banquet held in connection with the recent Farm Show. Each received a gold medal in recognition of achievements as farmers and citizens. They are: Harry R. Backus, Erie County; Harry E. Brown, Adams County; C. B. Culver, Susquehanna County; Hugh Fergus, Butler County; C. A. Hayden, Washington County; James H. Kendall, Fulton County; George R. North, Chester County; F. Marion Pealer, Columbia County; C. P. Shenot, Allegheny County. These awards are made by the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, was one of the judges.

A new record was set this year in the Home Economics Department of the Farm Show with 2,030 entries compared with 1,698 a year ago. These entries were divided as follows: clothing 1,087 and home management (principally rugs) 158. The Vocational School girls had 242 entries of clothing and 230 exhibits of foods. The 4-H Club girls made 728 entries or 242 more than last year. Of these 4-H Club displays there were 630 clothing exhibits, 69 exhibits of foods and 29 room improvement exhibits. The 4-H Club entries came from 40 counties.

FARM SHOW WINNERS

Grand champion honors in the 4-H Baby Beef Club classes at the State Farm Show were captured by Paul Buss, Easton, R. D. 3. The reserve champion was owned and entered by Robert Strock, Mechanicsburg, R. D. No. 2, Cumberland County.

From the same farm was entered by Elwood Buss a Southdown wether which ran away with the grand championship in the sheep division and with the highest award for lamb carcasses.

Forks Church, Northampton County, producing "The Trysting Place," won the rural one-act play tournament.

The new horseshoe pitching champion of Pennsylvania is John Fulton, 20, Cumberland County. His sixth attempt at the State championship was successful.

Miss Margaret Ross, Centre Hall, is the holder of the 1936 4-H Lamb Club grand championship. Another Centre County girl, Miss Helen Holman, State College, won the reserve championship honors.

In the vocational school exhibits the Turbotville Vocational School, Northumberland County, was awarded first prize in the agricultural division and Hepburn Township Vocational School, Lycoming County, took first honors in the home economics division.

Ira A. Hottenstein, Lehighton, Carbon County, won the State Horticultural Association cup for the best exhibit of apples.

State Farm Show Entries, 1934-1936

Department	1934	1935	1936
Horses	49	87	82
Sheep	534	571	603
Swine	142	148	153
Beef cattle	207	228	200
Dairy cattle	393	444	443
Milk	120	220	404
Corn	437	577	590
Small grains	209	190	151
Potatoes	272	338	249
Tobacco	171	201	312
Apples	891	1,026	767
Edible nuts	....	65	31
Vegetables	181	233	136
Maple products	77	70	77
Apiary. products	215	239	223
Wool	137	103	74
Eggs	376	358	475
Baby chicks	33	32	32
Poultry	2,589	3,066	2,914
Dressed turkeys	....	43	41
Home Economics	1,750	1,698	2,303
Cultural arts	25	18	18
Horseshoe pitching	19	18	15
Demonstrations	32	39	51
Vocational exhibits	14	14	14
Total	8,873	10,024	10,358

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., February 13, 1936 | No. 7

Save Farm Lives French Proposes

Work accidents cause more than 4,000 deaths on American farms every year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out in an appeal today to Pennsylvania farmers to make a united effort to keep the accident toll of 1936 down to a minimum.

"The public does not look upon farming as a dangerous occupation, and yet there are more than twice as many farm fatalities as there are fatal accidents in all the country's factories and mills combined and more than double the number resulting from utility and transportation operations," Secretary French said.

"What makes farm accidents the more tragic is that a high percentage of them are avoidable. The principal causes are vicious animals, defective machinery, explosions, guns and motor equipment. Human carelessness is a contributing factor in all such accidents.

"One nation-wide analysis of farm accidents arrived at the conclusion that 69 per cent of them are avoidable and that further investigation of the so-called 'unavoidable' 31 per cent would cast some blame upon most of the victims.

"Our farmers must educate themselves into the conviction that agriculture is a dangerous occupation and must be treated accordingly. They must apply to the farm the accident prevention methods employed in all other industry and school themselves in the observance of ordinary accident prevention rules.

"The situation is serious enough to attract the attention of the National Safety Council, agricultural departments in a number of states, the Farm Equipment Institute, the National Federation of Implement Dealers and a number of farm journals.

"Strange as it may seem the farmer gives more time and thought to the conservation of wild life and natural resources and to making the highways safe than he does to safeguarding his own life on his own acres."

SUGAR BUSHES SOON ACTIVE

Pennsylvania's "sugar bushes" are prepared for what promises to be their best season in several years. Cold weather, deep snows and sudden thaws make a good season with a high-quality product.

Normally the "tree tapping" season begins the last week of February or the first week of March. During the brief season the sap from the maple trees is gathered and boiled down into maple syrup and maple sugar.

Pennsylvania's maple products industry, famous for the quality of its output, ranks fourth for the entire country. Only Vermont, New York and Ohio surpass it. Last year maple syrup and sugar netted the State's farmers $198,000. Somerset, Erie, Crawford, Tioga and Potter Counties, in the order named, are the principal producing counties.

No Free Seeds Available

Yes, Uncle Sam and Father Penn have no free seeds.

"No! No!" A thousand times "No!" the Departments of Agriculture at Washington and Harrisburg will say again this spring to requests for free seeds although the distribution of free seeds was discontinued by the Department in Washington thirteen years ago.

Previous to 1923 the United States Department of Agriculture had an appropriation for free seeds for congressional distribution, but the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture never engaged in the practice.

Each planting season hundreds of requests for free seeds are received in the agricultural departments at Washington and Harrisburg.

State Soon Free From Bovine Tuberculosis

During 1935 the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, tested 76,445 herds and 655,894 cattle for tuberculosis. The investigators found 15,029 infected cattle.

Pennsylvania now has 183,233 herds and 1,439,050 cattle under supervision by Federal and State authorities and all but eight counties —Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgomery, Philadelphia — have qualified as modified accredited counties with all herds and cattle tested.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, is confident that the required retests will have progressed far enough by June, 1937, to make Pennsylvania an accredited State. Thirty-eight states are now accredited. An accredited state is one in which all cattle have been tested and retested and have a tubercular infection of less than one-half of one per cent.

Potato Stocks Lowest For Five-Year Period

Potato stocks available for sale on January 1 were only 75 per cent of the supply a year ago and were 3 per cent less than the five-year average, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates.

The January 1 reserve was estimated at 92,777,000 bushels. Potato surpluses were smaller this year in states with late or intermediate crops.

Estimates of 1936 potato crops predict a smaller acreage or planting than last year. Reports of planting intentions range from 2½ per cent to 9 per cent below the 1935 acreage.

J. Hansell French, State Secretary of Agriculture, in reviewing the above report said it held a promise for Pennsylvania potato growers of a good year.

BEE INSPECTIONS

Beekeepers who want their apiaries certified for the purpose of selling queen and package bees should make application in writing prior to April 1 to the chief apiary advisor, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture in Harrisburg. The bureau warns beekeepers that inspections may be delayed considerably if application is made after the regular inspection work begins.

Tainted Pastry Brings Ruling

Recent poisoning attributed to tainted cream-filled pastries resulted today in a special order by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, regulating the baking and sale of these products.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French said the new regulations will be rigidly enforced for the protection of the public.

The regulations prohibit the manufacture of cream-filled pastries by bakeries whose licenses do not specifically authorize it, require extra precautions as to cleanliness, permit the use of pasteurized milk and cream only, require sufficiently high temperatures in manufacture to destroy bacteria, and make it compulsory for the bakery or merchant to refrigerate the goods at a temperature of 50 degrees or lower until purchased by the consumer.

The new regulations were prepared by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, of which Elmer E. Harter, Jr., is director, and will be enforced by food inspectors from that bureau.

State Farm Price Trend Holding Its Advantage

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important products in January was two points higher than that for the entire country, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. It was 111. There was no change in the January index compared with December.

Farmers in this State also have an advantage of one point over those of the nation in the ratio of prices received to prices paid. For Pennsylvania it is 88. This means the Pennsylvania farmer's purchasing power is one point higher than the farm average for the entire country.

January prices are compared with December and pre-war prices in the following tables:

Commodity	Jan. 1910-'14	Dec. 1935	Jan. 1936
Wheat per bu.	.98	.91	.94
Corn per bu.	.67	.63	.63
Oats per bu.	.46	.38	.38
Barley per bu.	.67	.54	.56
Rye per bu.	.78	.58	.59
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.49	.50
Potatoes per bu.	.73	.75	.80
Hay per ton	16.27	9.00	9.10
Apples per bu.	.79	.75	.80
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.04	9.60	10.00
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.02	7.10	7.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.98	9.70	10.20
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.54	4.80	4.80
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.00	8.50	8.50
Milk cows per head	51.68	69.00	70.00
Horses per head	165.60	142.00	141.00
Mules per head	....	141.00	146.00
Chickens per lb.	.125	.177	.181
Turkeys per lb.	....	.27	.27
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.88	2.00	2.05
Butter per lb.	.33	.32	.33
Butterfat per lb.	....	.35	.35
Eggs per doz.	.322	.333	.288
Wool per lb.	.286	.28	.29
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	110	109
Grain	100	89	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	92	89
Meat animals	100	120	122
Dairy Products	100	118	120
Chickens and eggs	100	135	117
Unclassified	100	108	112
PENNSYLVANIA	100	111	111
Grain	100	88	90
Fruits and vegetables	100	97	104
Meat animals	100	118	123
Dairy products	100	120	123
Chickens and eggs	100	131	117
Unclassified	100	59	60
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	87
Pennsylvania	100	88	88

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1936 | No. 8

Many Beekeepers In Keystone State

Harrisburg, Feb. — Pennsylvania has more beekeepers than any other state in the Union, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. announced today after a survey by the Bureau of Markets.

Some other states lead Pennsylvania in number of hives as well as in honey production, for the reason that honey is considered a by-product by most apiaries in this State where bees are kept largely for the pollenization of fruits and berries.

In a recent State-wide radio talk James L. States, market analyst for the bureau of markets, disclosed that nobody ever came forth to claim a standing offer of $1,000 for a synthetic honey equal in quality and purity to the product of the bee hive.

Other interesting facts brought out in the radio talk were that honey is mentioned sixty-six times in the Bible, that it is widely used in cooking in lieu of sugar, that it is of high food and medicinal value and that the nectar collected by the bees from the flower is reduced about 20 to 1 by the bee's secret process of evaporation.

Fewer Dogs Licensed Last Month—More Claims

Harrisburg, Feb. — More than twice as many unlicensed and uncontrolled dogs were destroyed in Pennsylvania last month as in the corresponding month a year ago, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

State agents, police officers and constables destroyed 1,677 dogs last month, compared with 802 a year ago. Agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry traveled in sub-zero weather and over snowbound roads to destroy dogs reported killing livestock and game, and to appraise the damages.

County treasurers issued 19,307 dog licenses last month, compared with 26,398 in January a year ago. The sharp decline in applications is attributed to snowbound farms by Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, chief of the bureau of animal industry. Twenty-two kennel licenses were issued.

Owners of livestock killed by dogs filed claims totaling $1,691.28, of which amount the State paid $1,498.50 and dog owners paid $192.78.

MILK PRODUCTION HIGH

Harrisburg, Feb. — Pennsylvania dairy herds produce 2.77 pounds of milk per cow more than the average for the entire country, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, was advised today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The Pennsylvania January average was 14.4 pounds per milk cow.

PLANT SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Harrisburg, Feb. — In a single month last year the Bureau of Plant Industry. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, inspected 1,256,373 plants shipped from nurseries in quarantined areas. The bureau reports that the miniature plant fad, which was at its height a year ago, has almost died out.

HELP SAVE GAME

Harrisburg, Feb. — J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, directed the twenty-four dog law enforcement agents of his department to assist game protectors in feeding wild life when it was reported that great numbers of deer, pheasant, quail and other game were starving to death because of the deep snow and ice-covered forests.

WPA COMBATS GYPSY MOTH

Harrisburg, Feb.—Nearly 1,000 WPA workers are employed by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture in the eradication of the Gypsy Moth in Pennsylvania. In January they inspected 17,478 acres of woodland and fields, 5,673 shipments, 36,887 mine timbers, 436 pieces of nursery stock, 3,990 pieces of evergreen stock, 204 cords of wood and 14,949 tons of stone.

WARN OF DEAD SEED

Harrisburg, Feb. — Seed dealers and farmers were warned today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, of the danger of "dead" seed due to abnormal weather conditions. He stressed the importance of testing corn for planting.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, will make tests for purity and germination at a cost of 25 cents per sample. This price is fixed by law.

Peach Yellows Under Control

Harrisburg, Feb.—Virtual Eradication of the Peach Yellows disease was announced today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, fifteen years after the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, launched a State-wide campaign against the disease which had been destroying thousands of peach trees in this State each year.

The percentage of diseased trees discovered and destroyed in the 1935 inspection was only .034, compared with 4.45 percent in 1921 when the first inspection was made. Only 120 infected trees were found in 126 orchards comprising 347,819 trees in the 1935 inspection.

Inspectors reported the disease less than half as prevalent in 1935 as in 1934. Inspections were made in three counties, Dauphin, Franklin and Northampton.

The first inspection, made in 1921, resulted in the destruction of 17,376 trees out of 287,466 inspected in 324 orchards situated in fifteen counties. In 1929 the inspection was extended to 1,030,165 trees in 661 orchards in twenty-five counties and signs of infection were found on 1,570 trees, or .15 percent of the total number inspected.

Bringing the Peach Yellows disease under control has increased the average age of peach trees from 5.66 years in 1923 to 8.44 years in 1935.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to January 1, 1936, with Monthly Rank *

	State	Rank Nov. 30	Rank Dec. 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	8	1	816.00	818
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	2	2	793.75	796
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	4	3	792.70	795
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	5	4	758.20	711
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	1	5	755.70	774
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	8	6	751.30	746
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	6	7	750.15	751
Vaughn's Hatchery	Ohio	9	8	740.20	736
Z. D. Horn	Pennsylvania	7	9	734.75	751
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	10	10	730.15	755

* E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to December 31, 1932-1935

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
December 1935	69.40	61.76	63.85	28.8	2.16
December 1934	63.32	59.80	62.85	23.0	5.06
December 1933	64.61	56.57	59.44	28.0	6.08
December 1932	60.68	51.50	55.83	22.6	5.39

PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., February 27, 1936 | No. 9

VALUE STATE'S LIVESTOCK JUMPS 37 PERCENT IN YEAR

Farm-owned livestock in Pennsylvania increased 37 percent in value in 1935, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today after a check-up of Federal census and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture records.

Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs on the farms of the Keystone State are worth $137,235,000 today, compared with $100,303,000 a year ago. The present value of all farm livestock in the United States is $4,885,302,000 compared with a 1935 value of $3,250,085,000.

The value of farm livestock both in the State and for the nation as a whole is the highest since 1930.

Average per head prices for Pennsylvania livestock showed a marked rise during the last twelve months. Horses are averaging $140 a head, compared with $123 a year ago; mules $149 compared with $117; cattle $52.50 compared with $35.10; cows and heifers two years old and over kept for dairy purposes, $68 compared with $45; sheep and lambs, $5.80, compared with $3.90, and hogs, $13.50, compared with $8.10.

This State still ranks twelfth among the forty-eight states in livestock inventory. Leading Pennsylvania, in order named, are: Iowa, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Indiana.

Pennsylvania has 60 percent of all the hogs in the North Atlantic states, 50 percent of the sheep, 31 percent of the cattle, 85 percent of the mules and 36 percent of the horses.

With three exceptions the State's livestock inventory remained stationary since January, 1935. There was a two percent decline in cows and heifers two years old and over being kept for milk cows, a three percent decline in heifers one to two years old being kept for milk cows and a 9 percent increase in number of hogs.

The following tables show the number and value of the several classes of livestock for 1936 and 1935:

	Number	
	1935	1936
Horses and colts	294,000	294,000
Mules and colts..	54,000	54,000
Cattle:		
Milk cows and heifers,, 2 years and over	905,000	887,000
Heifers 1-2 years old for milk ..	173,000	168,000
Other cattle ...	391,000	414,000
Total	1,469,000	1,469,000
Sheep and lambs	462,000	462,000
Swine and pigs ..	554,000	604,000

	Value	
	1935	1936
Horses and colts	$36,103,000	$41,262,000
Mules and colts..	6,339,000	8,050,000
All cattle	51,588,000	77,116,000
Sheep and lambs	1,808,000	2,676,000
Swine and pigs ..	4,465,000	8,131,000
Total	$100,303,000	$137,235,000

Diluted Butter Sold

In spite of improved trade practices 122 dealers were prosecuted in Pennsylvania last year for selling adulterated butter, J. Hansell French, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, disclosed today. Nine out of ten violations were in Philadelphia.

While the State pure food laws permit only 16 percent of moisture in butter, merchandise containing 30 percent was found. Specimens containing foreign fats, starchy matter and other substances have been detected by agents of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

U. S. Government Aids Pennsylvania Farms With $32,019,808 Loan

Federal farm credit agencies have $32,019,808 outstanding in loans to Pennsylvania farmers and farm cooperatives, according to reports received from Washington by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. Current loans to individual farmers number 17,923.

This farm financing is apportioned among the four lending institutions as follows: Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, 9,636 loans totaling $21,864,099; Land Bank Commissioners' Fund, 5,092 loans totaling $8,456,000; Production Credit Corporation, 3,195 loans totaling $1,456,689; Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, $243,020 in loans to cooperatives.

Rush For Food Licenses

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued 7,891 licenses since January 1. The licenses issued were: oleomargarine, 3,852; bakery, 2,284; ice cream, 718; feeding stuffs, 792; fertilizers, 61; lime products, 54; insecticides and fungicides, 130.

Last year the bureau issued a total of 13,350 licenses.

Butter Tastes of Nations

National tastes for butter differ as widely as customs in dress, according to James L. States, analyst for the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The American consumer prefers a moderately strong butter, either salted or unsalted. European countries use a very milky and mild flavored butter. Butter found in tropical countries is strong—almost rancid.

Higher Potato Prices

Potato prices for the 1936 Pennsylvania crop should be slightly higher, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted today on the strength of a Federal-State analysis.

Federal and State market analysts report that quite general reduction of potato acreage throughout the country and a relatively small 1935 surplus crop will combine to boost prices for the Pennsylvania crop this year.

Land Owners Organize For Soil Conservation

Farmers and other large land owners throughout the State are organizing soil conservation association for the purpose of cooperating with the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture for soil conservation and for the purpose of availing themselves of the benefits of the Federal and State programs.

Usually landowners in a fertile valley band themselves together for the purpose of checking erosion throughout all or part of the valley. They form an association and petition the aid of the Soil Conservation Service.

Experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture and Forests and Waters and the Game Commission are available for the instruction of the members of these associations at their organization and subsequent meetings.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking before Lancaster County agents of the Soil Conservation Service, stressed the need for soil conservation in the fertile valleys of Pennsylvania, where he said erosion does more soil damage every year than do the much publicized dust storms of the West.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to February 1, 1936, with Monthly Rank *

	State	Rank Dec. 31	Rank Jan. 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	3	1	1089.35	1073
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm ..	California	2	2	1033.70	1026
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	5	3	1023.20	1036
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	7	4	1017.05	1020
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Pennsylvania	1	5	1100.85	1088
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	10	6	999.05	1001
Jos. H. Suppan	Pennsylvania	13	7	991.75	967
Vaughn's Hatchery	Ohio	8	8	990.90	974
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	4	9	990.45	924
Guy A. Leader (pen 60)	Pennsylvania	1	10	986.80	1020

* E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to January 31, 1933-1936

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per. Doz.	Percent Mortality
January 31, 1936	69.66	84.13	85.69	23.6	5.25
January 31, 1935	68.54	81.95	81.31	23.4	6.48
January 31, 1934	65.40	77.84	80.44	23.4	8.40
January 31, 1933	61.43	71.55	75.55	22.9	7.69

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JUNE 23, 1909, AT THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG, PA., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 6, 1900

J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 Harrisburg, Pa., March 5, 1936 No. 10

Warn Thirty-five Counties of Seventeen-Year Locusts

Seventeen-year locusts will infest at least thirty-five Pennsylvania counties this year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, warned today following a survey by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Brood X of the periodical cicada" will make another visitation in May and June in Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Union and York Counties. Other counties may be affected.

"Brood X" is but one of thirty broods of seventeen-year locusts recognized in the United States, A. B. Champlain, entomologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, explained today in discussing the approaching visitation. All broods do not appear in the same year.

Countless thousands of the locusts dressed in khaki colored pupal coats with mere rudiments of wings will come swarming out of the ground late in May and early in June. Leaving the ground literally riddled with round holes they will crawl up the most convenient object to effect the remarkable transformation to the adult stage.

While the noisy males are shrilling their discordant notes or emitting a purring rattle with their air drums the females, noiseless and dumb, and probably deaf, will sip juices from tender plant tissues and jab slits in twigs and branches in which to deposit their eggs.

Upon completion of the egg-laying activities by the middle of June the adult cicada dies. Later the young, upon hatching from their tree-top cradles, will fall to the ground and dig their way twelve to eighteen inches into the earth. There they will feed upon roots, change clothes periodically, grow and dig their way out seventeen years hence.

The seventeen-year locust in the adult stage measures one and one-half inches long, has a dark colored body, an orange band on its abdomen, six reddish yellow legs and four transparent wings.

If one's imagination is strong the letter "W" may be seen on the fore wings. To this is attributed the legend that a locust visitation is a warning of war.

Roger M. Baker, head entomologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, suggests that no young fruit trees be planted in infested areas this year as the cicada is capable of killing young trees. He suggests that grafting operations be postponed a year and that no young trees be pruned. Spraying young trees with white wash, bordeaux mixture, pyrethrum powder, kerosene emulsion or other contact insecticides is recommended.

Violations Seed Law Plant Bureau Finds Few

Only seventy violations were found in 3,200 seed inspections last year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The inspection covered 3,000 dealers and was made in connection with the enforcement of the State seed law.

Results of the inspection are contained in a Departmental bulletin released today for distribution. The names and locations of the dealers and the results of each analysis are given. Violations included incomplete and incorrect labels, excess noxious weeds, tolerance exceeded and tags missing.

The foreword of the bulletin points out that Pennsylvania annually spends $5,000,000 for hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat seed and several millions for vegetable, flower and grass seeds and that because of the nature and volume of the industry it affords the greatest opportunity for fraud.

Annual seed inspections are made by the Bureau of Plant Industry for the protection of the planter, for the improvement of crops and as a preventive measure against the introduction and spread of noxious weeds.

Copies of the report will be sent upon application to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., for General Bulletin No. 533.

Farm Show Prizes Mailed

Ribbons and cash prizes are being mailed to the owners of winning entries at the 1936 Pennsylvania Farm Show. Several weeks will be required to complete the task.

Howard G. Eisaman, director of the show, said the number of ribbons and the total of the cash awards will exceed those of any previous show. Last year 6,600 ribbons were presented to 2,366 farmers and farm women and children. The cash awards totaled $31,479.

Fights For Pure Foods

For the protection of Pennsylvania's food supply the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, last year made 41,127 field inspections and investigations.

Prosecutions were brought in 675 cases of alleged violations of the pure food laws.

The bureau issued 13,350 licenses and permits and made 9,759 laboratory analyses of food samples.

Dog Catcher Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out

That they may avoid fines fixed by law, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, appealed today to the thousands of delinquent dog owners to obtain their 1936 licenses before the annual State-wide round-up of unlicensed dogs begins early this month.

The 1936 dog licenses were due on January 15 and dog-law enforcement officers are required by law to prosecute where they find dogs without new tags. Payment of a fine and costs is compulsory in every case.

Issuance of licenses is far behind this year due to snowbound highways and sub-zero weather.

Licenses are to be obtained from the treasurer of the county in which the dog is maintained.

Rose Shipments Made

Pennsylvania nurseries report rose shipments fair for this season of the year. Many orders from the South and foreign countries are being filled. The president of one of the South American Republics has placed three orders with a Pennsylvania nursery within the past year.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 Harrisburg, Pa., March 12, 1936 No. 11

FARM PRICES MUCH HIGHER

Prices to Pennsylvania farmers for their livestock and poultry and dairy products have increased from 15 to 92 percent since 1932, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today on the basis of latest Federal-State Crop Reporting Service figures.

It is estimated that the cash income of the State's farmers from livestock, chickens, eggs, milk and butter was $50,000,000 greater in 1935 than in 1932.

The following table shows the increases:

Product	Prices 1932	Prices 1935
Hogs, per hundred pounds	$4.75	$9.10
Beef, per hundred pounds	4.85	7.10
Veal calves, per hundred pounds	6.10	8.40
Sheep, per hundred pounds	2.25	3.85
Lambs, per hundred pounds	4.95	7.30
Wool, per pound	.13	.25
Horses, per head	103.00	149.00
Mules, per head	109.00	150.00
Poultry, per pound	.155	.175
Eggs, per dozen	.182	.264
Butterfat, per pound	.21	.29
Butter, per pound	.23	.29
Milk, per hundred pounds	1.35	1.95

Add More Inspectors

Four field inspectors and a laboratory technician have been added to the personnel of the Federal-State inspection for Bang's disease, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. This work is financed by the Federal government.

Scores of herds comprising thousands of cattle are on the waiting list for Bang's disease tests and additional applications for tests are being received daily.

Buyers Protected Under Inspection

Cattle buyers were assured today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, that the sale for dairy or breeding purposes of cattle condemned for Bang's disease is impossible under the Federal-State plan of eradication.

Jap Beetles Unscathed

Mr. and Mrs. Japanese Beetle have enjoyed their first "good old-fashioned winter" in Pennsylvania.

The snow was deep, the cold intense and the frost far down, but the Japanese Beetle family lived through the winter in the best of health.

Larvae—the overwintering form—were buried beyond the reach of the cold, so there will be beetles on the bushes in the infested areas of the State again next Summer.

"The only precaution the buyer must take is to examine the animal's test papers and to look for the telltale brand placed on every condemned animal," Secretary French said.

Federal-State inspectors brand every condemned animal with a large "B." The owner is required to report the slaughter house buying it so a subsequent inspection may be made to verify the destruction of the animal. Herds in which condemned cattle are found are given a return inspection to determine whether branded cattle have been removed.

Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the bureau of animal industry, urges cattle buyers to insist on an inspection for Bang's Disease before introducing new animals into their herds.

Other States Follow Pa. Plan For Farm Inventory

Several states this year will adopt the livestock-inventory method originated in Pennsylvania four years ago by E. L. Gasteiger, Federal agricultural statistician attached to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Under the Gasteiger plan members of 4-H Clubs in the rural schools of the State make the inventory as a part of their agricultural course. Where there are no 4-H clubs other students are recruited. Inventory blanks are distributed by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service through the Bureau of Vocational Agricultural Education, Department of Public Instruction.

The plan has proved efficient, accurate and economical from the point of view of the crop reporting service, and highly beneficial to the boys and girls making the inventory.

BANG'S DISEASE WORK CONTINUES

Invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act has not affected the Bang's Disease eradication work among Pennsylvania dairies, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The work was begun under the AAA.

Federal funds are available for the continuation of the eradication program until June 30, and there is a bill before congress providing for its extension for two more years.

Since the Supreme Court decision in the AAA case, cattle owners have been uncertain as to the future of the fight against Bang's Disease. They now have assurances from both the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture that the work will be continued.

Dr. J. B. Reidy, Federal inspector in charge of the work in this State, reported today that 14,163 infected cattle have been destroyed in Pennsylvania. Indemnities paid the owners total $431,367. Two hundred thousand cattle are now under supervision.

According to Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, municipalities are rapidly prohibiting the sale of milk from dairies not tested for Bang's Disease. The bureau is cooperating with the Federal Government by providing inspectors and lending its laboratory facilities.

Big Saving For Packers From Food Rule Change

Until present supplies of printed wrappers are exhausted, but not later than June 30, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, will permit the sale of artificially colored oranges in wrappers not bearing the imprint "color added."

The suspension of this part of the recent order governing the sales of artificially colored fruit is due to the fact that some packers have on hand large numbers of wrappers printed before the regulations were drafted. Its enforcement at this time would involve considerable loss.

There is no suspension of the regulation requiring that each orange be stamped and that each box be marked with the words "color added."

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Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1936 | No. 12

T. B. RETESTS 23 COUNTIES STATE PLANS

Complete tuberculosis retests of dairy herds will be made in twenty-three counties this year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

Retests are now in progress in six counties—Jefferson, Franklin, Indiana, Lancaster, Bucks and Philadelphia. Periodic retests are necessary as a precaution against the recurrence of bovine tuberculosis in herds from which the disease has been eradicated.

This work is being done under the direction of Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and by four Federal and twelve State veterinarians and thirty to forty local veterinarians. The latter are recruited in the territory in which the work is done.

During the next fifteen months the bureau will complete the eradication work in the eight counties yet to become modified accredited areas. This will place Pennsylvania on the list of modified accredited States.

Other counties in which retests will be made this year are: Cambria, Bradford, Carbon, Clinton, Erie, Crawford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Luzerne, Columbia, Mercer, Potter, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, Chester and Delaware.

State Farm Prices Maintain High Level

February prices for Pennsylvania farm products maintained the high average set in January, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today on the basis of Federal-State Crop reports.

The February farm-price index for Pennsylvania was 111 using pre-war prices as a base. The index for the United States was 109. The February ratio of prices received by the farmer to prices paid by the farmer was 88. Industrial workers who sell to the farmer receive 26 per cent more for their goods than in 1914, and pay only 11 per cent more for what they buy from the farmer.

In the tables below February and January prices are compared with pre-war prices.

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 1936	Feb. 1936
Wheat per bu.	$ .99	$ .94	$ .95
Corn per bu.	.63	.63	.64
Oats per bu.	.47	.38	.38
Barley per bu.	.60	.56	.56
Rye per bu.	.78	.59	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.50	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.80	.80
Hay per ton	16.41	9.10	9.60
Apples per bu.	.83	.80	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	10.00	10.20
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.40	7.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.20	10.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	4.80	4.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	8.50	8.60
Milk cows per head	50.44	70.00	70.00
Horses per head	167.80	141.00	143.00
Mules per head	.....	146.00	154.00
Chickens per lb.	.126	.131	.130
Turkeys per lb.	....	.27	.26
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.77	2.05	2.05
Butter per lb.	.32	.33	.33
Butterfat per lb.	...	.35	.35
Eggs per doz.	.278	.288	.274
Wool per lb.	.232	.29	.29

FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	109	109
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	89	92
Meat animals	100	122	125
Dairy Products	100	120	123
Chickens and eggs	100	117	121
Unclassified	100	112	94
PENNSYLVANIA	100	111	111
Grain	100	90	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	104	105
Meat animals	100	122	125
Dairy products	100	123	123
Chickens and eggs	100	117	114
Unclassified	100	60	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	87
Pennsylvania	100	88	88

Bang's Disease Causes Rare Fever Outbreak

Five cases of undulant fever in Chicora, Butler County, have been traced to raw milk from a dairy herd infected with Bang's disease, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture reported today.

The milk was traced to a Chicora dairy farm where in a herd of eighteen cows twelve reactors were found and destroyed. The herd is under quarantine during further tests.

Carl E. Lewis, a milk inspector for the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, Pennsylvania Department of Health, discovered the infected herd. Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Reidy, Federal inspector in charge of Bang's Disease eradication work in this State, and Dr. Wilbur K. Moffett, Director of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, are cooperating in eliminating the source of infection.

Undulant fever is a serious malady deriving its name from its tendency to recur in waves over a period of several years. It was only recently traced to the Bang's disease bacillus. A serum has been developed for its treatment with some measure of success.

With financial aid from the Federal Government the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is pushing the Bang's Disease eradication work as fast as conditions permit.

The Department of Health has prohibited the retail sale of raw milk from herds which have not been given blood tests for Bang's disease.

EASTER EGG DYES TESTED BY STATE

Harmful Easter egg dyes have been so thoroughly driven from the market by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry that Pennsylvanians now buy their dyes with little or no fear of the presence of harmful ingredients. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today as dyes appeared on store counters for the 1936 Easter season.

State food agents are collecting samples of dyes from stores in scattered sections of the State to determine by laboratory test whether they contain harmful and forbidden ingredients. No poisonous dyes have been found in this State in several years.

Merchants are urged by E. E. Harter, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, to buy dyes only from reliable manufacturers and jobbers. He also warns food manufacturers against using artificial coloring for the purpose of giving the appearance of high egg content in the preparation of Easter foods and candies.

Termite Bears Watching So Does Advertising

Warning to the public against misrepresentative termite advertising was given today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

"Without discounting the tremendous property damage wrought by the termite every year, I advise the property owner to investigate before spending a lot of money on exterminators," Secretary French said. "Don't tear down your house hunting termites under the excitement of alarmist advertising. Unscrupulous exterminating contractors have been known to diagnose a harmless ant hill as a destructive termite scourge. Termites are commonly called 'white ants' but not every insect answering to the description of a white ant is a termite."

Specimens for identification may be sent to Roger M. Baker, Head Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They may be killed before mailing or may be sent alive in metal or glass containers with finely perforated metal tops.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania's world-famous Farm Show is termed "the outstanding winter agricultural fair of the United States" in a two-page article on the Show in the latest issue of The POULTRY TRIBUNE. The author commends Howard G. Eiseman, director of the Show.

Farm boys call it "blind staggers" and their fathers think of it as "sleeping sickness," but the scientists have a longer, if not better. name for it—encephalomyelitis. It is prevalent in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey, which is the reason the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture keeps a watchful eye on the State's horses and mules. Clean stables screened against mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects provide the best protection.

Auto truck operation on fruit and vegetable farms costs an average of 7.5 cents per mile, exclusive of labor, board and tools. Half-ton trucks average 5.3 cents per mile and five-ton trucks, 14.3 cents per mile.

American farmers harvested 48,493,296 acres of wheat last year, compared with 61,999,908 acres in 1929 and 41,943,387 in 1934. Six states reduced their acreage by nine-tenths of that difference, while in all the states 155,000 more farms were raising wheat. The nation's wheat production was 800,648,955 bushels in 1929, 513,212,870 bushels in 1934 and 615,856,794 acres last year.

Dairy companies may borrow government funds to lend to their milk and cream producers under a new emergency act. The recent Parliament also created a Tobacco Board to license tobacco farmers and authorized "Rabbit Boards" to deal in poisons and ammunition for the destruction of rabbits.

Dust explosions, frequently the cause of barn burnings, destroyed 380 industrial buildings, killed 308 persons, injured 680 and caused property loss of $34,212,629 in eight years.

Pennsylvania truck farms last year developed a pea which canneries graded with the best in quality and sold at a premium price. The growers were paid accordingly.

Farmers throughout the State are adopting resolutions expressing opposition to a sales tax and reaffirming their previous stand for an income tax to relieve local taxation on real estate.

Seed without a pedigree is as inconsistent with good farming as scrub cattle, said James L. States, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his weekly radio talk over a State-wide hook-up.

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less, of the Bureau of Markets. The Animal Industry."

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In the tables below February and January prices are compared with pre-war prices.

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 1936	Feb. 1936
Wheat per bu.	$ .99	$ .94	$ .95
Corn per bu.	.68	.63	.64
Oats per bu.	.47	.38	.38
Barley per bu.	.69	.56	.56
Rye per bu.	.78	.59	.60
Buckweat per bu.	.68	.50	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.80	.80
Hay per ton	16.41	9.10	9.60
Apples per bu.	.83	.80	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	10.00	10.20
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	7.40	7.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.20	10.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	4.80	4.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	8.50	8.60
Milk cows per head	50.44	70.00	70.00
Horses per head	167.80	141.00	143.00
Mules per head	.....	146.00	154.00
Chickens per lb.	.129	.181	.190
Turkeys per lb.	....	.27	.26
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.77	2.05	2.05
Butter per lb.	.32	.33	.33
Butterfat per lb.	...	.35	.35
Eggs per doz.	.278	.288	.274
Wool per lb.	.232	.29	.29
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	109	109
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	89	92
Meat animals	100	122	125
Dairy Products	100	120	123
Chickens and eggs	100	117	121
Unclassified	100	112	94
PENNSYLVANIA	100	111	111
Grain	100	90	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	104	105
Meat animals	100	123	125
Dairy products	100	123	123
Chickens and eggs	100	117	114
Unclassified	100	60	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	87
Pennsylvania	100	88	88

Bang's Disease Causes Rare Fever Outbreak

Five cases of undulant fever in Chicora, Butler County, have been traced to raw milk from a dairy herd infected with Bang's disease, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture reported today.

The milk was traced to a Chicora dairy farm where in a herd of eighteen cows twelve reactors were found and destroyed. The herd is under quarantine during further tests.

Carl E. Lewis, a milk inspector for the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, Pennsylvania Department of Health, discovered the infected herd. Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Reidy, Federal inspector in charge of Bang's Disease eradication work in this State, and Dr. Wilbur K. Moffett, Director of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, are cooperating in eliminating the source of infection.

Undulant fever is a serious malady deriving its name from its tendency to recur in waves over a period of several years. It was only recently traced to the Bang's disease bacillus. A serum has been developed for its treatment with some measure of success.

With financial aid from the Federal Government the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is pushing the Bang's Disease eradication work as fast as conditions permit.

The Department of Health has prohibited the retail sale of raw milk from herds which have not been given blood tests for Bang's disease.

EASTER EGG DYES TESTED BY STATE

Harmful Easter egg dyes have been so thoroughly driven from the market by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry that Pennsylvanians now buy their dyes with little or no fear of the presence of harmful ingredients. J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today as dyes appeared on store counters for the 1936 Easter season.

State food agents are collecting samples of dyes from stores in scattered sections of the State to determine by laboratory test whether they contain harmful and forbidden ingredients. No poisonous dyes have been found in this State in several years.

Merchants are urged by E. E. Harter, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, to buy dyes only from reliable manufacturers and jobbers. He also warns food manufacturers against using artificial coloring for the purpose of giving the appearance of high egg content in the preparation of Easter foods and candies.

Termite Bears Watching So Does Advertising

Warning to the public against misrepresentative termite advertising was given today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

"Without discounting the tremendous property damage wrought by the termite every year, I advise the property owner to investigate before spending a lot of money on exterminators," Secretary French said. "Don't tear down your house hunting termites under the excitement of alarmist advertising. Unscrupulous exterminating contractors have been known to diagnose a harmless ant hill as a destructive termite scourge. Termites are commonly called 'white ants' but not every insect answering to the description of a white ant is a termite."

Specimens for identification may be sent to Roger M. Baker, Head Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They may be killed before mailing or may be sent alive in metal or glass containers with finely perforated metal tops.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania's world-famous Farm Show is termed "the outstanding winter agricultural fair of the United States" in a two-page article on the Show in the latest issue of The POULTRY TRIBUNE. The author commends Howard G. Eiseman, director of the Show.

Farm boys call it "blind staggers" and their fathers think of it as "sleeping sickness," but the scientists have a longer, if not better, name for it—encephalomyelitis. It is prevalent in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey, which is the reason the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture keeps a watchful eye on the State's horses and mules. Clean stables screened against mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects provide the best protection.

Auto truck operation on fruit and vegetable farms costs an average of 7.5 cents per mile, exclusive of labor, board and tools. Half-ton trucks average 5.3 cents per mile and five-ton trucks, 14.3 cents per mile.

American farmers harvested 48,493,296 acres of wheat last year, compared with 61,999,908 acres in 1929 and 41,943,387 in 1934. Six states reduced their acreage by nine-tenths of that difference, while in all the states 155,000 more farms were raising wheat. The nation's wheat production was 800,648,955 bushels in 1929, 513,212,870 bushels in 1934 and 615,856,794 acres last year.

Dairy companies may borrow government funds to lend to their milk and cream producers under a new emergency act. The recent Parliament also created a Tobacco Board to license tobacco farmers and authorized "Rabbit Boards" to deal in poisons and ammunition for the destruction of rabbits.

Dust explosions, frequently the cause of barn burnings, destroyed 380 industrial buildings, killed 308 persons, injured 680 and caused property loss of $34,212,629 in eight years.

Pennsylvania truck farms last year developed a pea which canneries graded with the best in quality and sold at a premium price. The growers were paid accordingly.

Farmers throughout the State are adopting resolutions expressing opposition to a sales tax and reaffirming their previous stand for an income tax to relieve local taxation on real estate.

Seed without a pedigree is as inconsistent with good farming as scrub cattle, said James L. States, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his weekly radio talk over a State-wide hook-up.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., March 26, 1936 | No. 13

CANNING AIDS PA. FARMERS

Canning crops last year netted Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable growers $20,000,000 the greatest cash income ever received from this source.

The rapid growth of the canning industry in this State since 1929 is partly due to improved crops resulting from the grading and standardization work of Federal-State inspectors, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, explained.

In 1929 Pennsylvania canneries were buying only 13,487,955 pounds of graded Pennsylvania-grown products. Last year they purchased 102,734,348 pounds.

Six years ago the graded products the canneries were buying were apples, grapes, green beans and tomatoes. This list has been augmented by cherries, corn, grapes, peas and berries.

According to D. M. James, Federal-State fruit and vegetable inspector attached to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the grading of fruit and vegetables for canning has encouraged growers to improve the quality of their crops. He estimates the increased returns in favor of graded sales at 20 per cent for tomatoes, 22 per cent for corn and 20 per cent for peas.

The fertile fields of the Keystone State are attracting canneries and the growing canning industry is encouraging the growing of canning crops in sections of the State heretofore devoted to other forms of agriculture.

The first corn grading in the State was successfully carried on at a Columbia County cannery last year.

Grading and higher cannery prices resulted in the development of better peas which brought a premium price on the market and which have been graded as second to none grown in the United States.

Pennsylvania canneries report the following purchase of graded products for 1935: Apples, 48,232,959 pounds; cherries, 4,997,500 pounds; corn, 1,193,172 pounds; grapes, 9,108,571 pounds; peas, 1,044,326 pounds, tomatoes, 38,157,829 pounds.

The first experimental grading of canning crops was undertaken in 1927 when 235,000 pounds of tomatoes were classified. In 1928, 8,842,000 pounds of apples, grapes and tomatoes were graded.

U. S. No. 1 grade tomatoes netted the farmer from $13 to $18 per ton, depending upon the cannery. U. S. No. 2 grade brought from $7 to $13 a ton. The average price paid for U. S. No. 1 was $16 and for U. S. No. 2, $10. Graded corn brought an average of $14.08 per ton and graded peas brought an average of $64.40 per ton.

Copies of the 1935 report, "The Grading of Canning Crops in Pennsylvania," may be obtained from the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pa.

Tent Caterpillar Reports Asked By State Official

Organizations promoting tent caterpillar eradication programs this year are urged to report the results to R. M. Baker, head entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Department desires information on the number of egg clusters collected and the number of nests destroyed.

Garden clubs, Boy and Girl Scout troops, schools and agricultural groups are urged to assist in this eradication work.

French Asks Nurseries Aid Against Peddlers

Nurseries which sell their oversupply and inferior plantings to truck peddlers are hurting the industry and encouraging violations of the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture warned today.

Nurserymen are urged to destroy merchandise of inferior grade and to sell only to retailers who have State certificates. Persons selling without a certificate are subject to a $100 fine.

Agents of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the State Police and Highway Patrol will make a check of trucks transporting nursery truck.

The public is cautioned against buying from uncertified sources.

PA. FARM SHOW INCOME HIGH

State Farm Show receipts this year exceeded those of any show since 1932 and nearly equaled the record receipts of the first show in the Farm Show Building in 1931, Howard G. Eisaman, farm show director, reported to the Farm Show Commission.

Receipts from the 1936 show totaled $55,793.35, compared with 1935 receipts of $52,169.61, with 1934 receipts of $49,513.90, with 1933 receipts of $46,229.94, with 1932 receipts of $56,471.18, with 1931 receipts of $57,392.46.

Receipts from this year's show were: Commercial exhibit fees, $40,206.21; competitive exhibit fees, $4,631; State agencies, exhibit fees, $3,825; concessions revenue, $4,197.57; service charges, $2,167.93; net proceeds from sale of exhibits, $135.54; commissions from sale of exhibits, $508.30; sale of publications, $121.80.

FARM FACTS

Cannibalism is practiced among the corn ear worm to the extent that while hundreds of eggs may be deposited on one ear, only one larva will reach maturity.

The proposed Federal Trade Commission probe of farm machinery prices is the result of a sudden jump in farm machinery company profits from less than nothing to $200,000,000.

Ontario's Department of Agriculture sees in the recent Canadian-American trade agreement mutual benefits. A departmental bulletin contends: "As primary producers find their purchasing power increased, industrial centers will benefit from a greater demand for manufactured goods, and, in this way, economic recovery will be speeded up."

The solution of the farm problem lies in the equalization of rural and urban bargaining power.

Danish farmers, who market hogs, are paid the full value of the carcass, which is determined by a municipal weighmaster.

The AAA has tentatively approved marketing agreements for handlers of watermelons grown in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina and of fresh lettuce, peas and cauliflower grown in Western Washington.

Demand For Livestock Increasing In State

Increasing activity in Pennsylvania livestock markets is reflected by appreciable gains in the demand for livestock dealers and stallion and jack licenses.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports 880 livestock dealers licenses issued from January 1 to March 12, of this year, compared with 752 during the corresponding period of last year, and 203 stallion and jack licenses compared with 153 last year.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

TEN HIGH PENS TO MARCH 1, 1936, WITH MONTHLY RANK*

	State	Rank Jan. 1	Rank Feb. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	1	1	1349.80	1815
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Pennsylvania	5	2	1347.55	1827
Welty Brothers	W. Virginia	3	3	1264.60	1270
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	4	4	1249.75	1244
Guy A. Leader (pen 60)	Pennsylvania	10	5	1248.20	1269
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	6	6	1239.85	1288
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	2	7	1238.50	1235
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	8	1222.20	1184
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farms)	Pennsylvania	14	9	1214.90	1169
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	10	1201.75	1123

*E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO FEBRUARY 28, 1933-1936

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. per Doz.	Percent Mortality
February 29, 1936	68.74	102.60	104.49	23.6	9.28
February 28, 1935	68.40	101.23	108.40	23.6	9.01
February 28, 1934	65.77	97.15	99.32	23.6	9.29
February 28, 1933	62.37	90.57	94.18	23.2	8.64

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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CATERPILLARS INFEST STATE

Heavy damage to fruit and shade trees from the tent caterpillar is expected again this year by entomologists, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

Certain species of the wild cherry are the favorite and probably the natural food plants of this pest. The apple tree is its next choice, but cultivated cherry, plum and peach trees are fed upon to some extent. The tent caterpillar also defoliates many shade trees and some shrubs.

R. H. Bell, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry recalling the many belated inquiries received last year, recommends the inspection of all trees at this season of the year and the removal of the egg clusters where they encircle the branches. These eggs if unmolested will hatch in April and May the white nests ("tents") will shortly appear in the forks of trees.

Garden Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts and other civic improvement organizations can render a real service to their communities by organized campaigns for the destruction of the caterpillar eggs. Where this insect pest is permitted to feed upon the trees it leaves the landscape marred by defoliated trees.

There are records of outbreaks of the tent caterpillar as far back as 1646, when the insect was exceedingly abundant. Peak periods were called caterpillar years by the early settlers. These cycles are caused by parasites, which increase as the caterpillars increase until the former reach a maximum point when they overcome the caterpillar to the extent that only an occasional tent is seen. Having created a famine for themselves the parasites decrease, giving the caterpillars a chance to multiply again.

Control measures recommended are destruction of the eggs (as soon as the foliage is well started) and spraying with three pounds of powdered lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water. Where a regular spray schedule is followed on apple or other fruits no additional treatment is required.

The burning of the nests from the trees is not recommended because of the danger of injury to the tree.

No Change in Beetle Quarantine Boundaries

The Japanese Beetle quarantine will encompass the same portion of Pennsylvania this year as it did last year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

All of the State is under quarantine [illegible] except C[illegible]d, Erie, Forest, Mercer [illegible]unties; Mercer Town[illegible] County and Ashland, [illegible]ver, Elk, Richland, Salem and W[illegible]ington Townships in Clarion County.

At no time during the year may nursery stock and other plants with roots be shipped from within the quarantine area to points without unless certified. Certain farm crops require certification during the period from June 15 to October 15. Certification is necessary for all fruits and vegetables moving by motor truck or refrigerator car from Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties between June 15 and October 15.

Information regarding the Japanese Beetle quarantine may be obtained at the following addresses: Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg; Japanese Beetle Headquarters, Post Office Building, Pittsburgh; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia and Army Base, New Cumberland.

Pennsylvania Wheat Proves Best By Test

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today announced the results of experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Erie, in connection with the campaign to promote the home consumption of Pennsylvania wheat.

The experiments were made in the baking of bread. Bread baked with a 50-50 blend of Pennsylvania and Western wheat was found to be far superior to bread made from all Western flour. The blended flour is also cheaper in most instances.

Commander Allan H. MacLean, of the Erie home, notified Secretary French that the Pennsylvania-Western blend of flour will be used exclusively henceforth.

All State-owned and supported institutions have been asked to use this flour to aid the Pennsylvania wheat grower and for economy and quality reasons.

Test Inoculated Soil For Wart Eradication

Experiments for the eradication of potato wart by soil inoculation have proved successful up to this time, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

Where test plots have been treated with 2,000 or more pounds of ammonium Thicoyanate per acre no wart has developed. Plots receiving only 800 pounds developed moderate infection but after spot treatment and testing for two years were found to be 100 percent wart free.

The experiments are being conducted at Newtown, Osceola Mills, Smith Mills, Yatesboro, Rural Valley, Moosic and Jackson.

A program for the eradication of the potato wart in all infected areas is expected to result from these experiments, which are being followed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the departments in several other States and from England and Canada.

HIVE-CLEANING TIME

Beekeepers throughout Pennsylvania are helping with the spring housecleaning in the hive.

One of the most important phases of hive-cleaning operations is to replace old worn-out combs and frames with frames having full sheets of foundation. Hives should soon be inspected for disease and if American foul brood is found, the combs should be destroyed at once and the hives sterilized by a gasoline torch or some other approved method.

The State Department of Agriculture makes periodical inspections for the protection of the beekeeper and where modern hives are used, this inspection service requires only half the time and expense.

The Bureau of Plant Industry warns beekeepers in purchasing equipment at farm sales to make a thorough inspection before incorporating any newly purchased material of this kind in the bee yard.

FARM FACTS

Farmers in Pennsylvania, unless the soil conservation program alters present plans, will plant this year fewer acres in corn and potatoes about the same number of acres in oats and hay, six per cent more in barley and eleven per cent more in tobacco, compared with 1935.

Mortgaged farms are bought and sold more often than free properties. Of 12,000 voluntary farm transfers studied 72 per cent carried mortgages and only 28 per cent were debt free.

Federal land banks have $2,066,000,000 in outstanding farm loans compared with $2,072,000,000 a year ago. Emergency crop loans have dropped from $127,000,000 last July to $105,000,000.

Insect pests cause $2,000,000,000 damages annually in the United States. There are 50,000 kinds of insects in North America and 6,500 are consistently destructive year after year.

Argentina imports only certified seed potatoes. Czechoslovakia has an embargo on American potatoes because of wart disease.

The farm value of the 1935 tobacco crop was $249,351,000, nearly $14,000,000 higher than the 1934 value.

Florida celery growers sold 2,800,000 crates for $4,368,000 last year. The larger 1934 crop of 3,120,000 crates brought only $2,995,000.

The world consumption of prunes is 400,000,000 pounds each year. The growers have received as high as $22,000,000 for a crop.

The farmers share in each consumer dollar spent for ten important foods is 46 cents. It was 35 cents in 1933. The manufacturer and distributor were getting 65 cents of each consumer dollar in 1933.

To pump and carry by hand the year's water supply of the average farm household consumes 336 hours of one person's time and involves 100 miles of travel.

Twenty million pounds of horseshoes are manufactured in the United States every year and they are not all tossed at "pins."

Plants, like human beings become immune if they recover from a disease caused by virus.

Cooperative associations of farmers came through the depression without failure of major importance.

Six hundred farms are being purchased each month with $2,000,000 in Federal land bank and Commissioner's loans.

State Quarantine Likely Unless Laws Enforced

Upon establishing 100-day rabies quarantines in Montgomery, Delaware and Bucks Counties, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, warned the remainder of the State that unless local police and health authorities rigidly enforce the dog laws during the rabies season a State-wide quarantine will be necessary for the protection of human life.

Destruction of unlicensed dogs and strict enforcement of the laws requiring that all dogs be kept under control at night and under control or muzzled during the day are ordered as measures to check the spread of rabies.

The Game Commission and State Police are cooperating with the Department of Agriculture for the protection of human life and wild life.

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BUG DAMAGE TWO BILLION

Insects cause an annual property loss in the United States of $2,000,000,000, according to authoritative estimates, and among the most destructive is the termite or "white ant."

Termite control is discussed in the following bulletin issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Termite damage is always hidden inside the wood since the wingless workers dislike light and generally remain under cover. The species with which we are concerned nests in the ground and cannot live without moisture. They always have a contact between the building and the soil. For this purpose they are able to construct shelter tubes along the sides of the buildings, and also work their way through cracks in defective masonry or through wood foundations. Where new buildings are proposed, it is desirable to eliminate wood from foundations, cellars or basements. Timber or lumber can be safely used if it is raised above soil contact with a suitable amount or rock, concrete or brick, or if each support is capped with an insulating metal shield. Infestations by termites are usually discovered after they have done considerable damage. Killing the swarming winged adults may help to prevent the founding of new colonies, but will not stop the destruction inside the woodwork by the remaining workers.

"Suggestions for prevention are: (1) Keep all woodwork away from contact with the ground; (2) Support untreated wood above ground on a barrier of concrete, masonry laid in cement mortar, or wood that has been impregnated with chemical wood preservatives toxic to termites, such as creosote or some of the coal tar products: (3) Fill cracks in concrete. masonry walls, floors and foundations with cement mortar; (4) Maintain a metal shield as a barrier below wood to be insulated from ground when necessary; (5) Provide adequate drainage of soil beneath and around any structures susceptible to termite attack.

Suggestions for repair and control: (1) Close all avenues between ground and the material to be protected by imposing barriers of metal, concrete or chemically treated wood; (2) Remove all structural unsound materials and destroy all material which contains termites (replacement); (3) Poison the ground at point where termite runways leave it. For this purpose any of the following chemicals are suggested. saturated aqueous solution of copper sulphate or of sodium fluosilicate, a saturated aqueous solution of borax, full strength crude liquid orthodichlorobenzene, or chrystalline paradichlorobenzene. (4) Introduce these materials into termite gallaries in materials which must be left in contact with the ground. (If arsenical poisons are used, proper permanent labels should be displayed advertising the fact). (5) Inspect frequently after repairs or treatment for new runways built over the barrier.

Farmer and Consumer Gain by Egg Auctions

Producers received 1¼ cents per dozen more for their eggs at the auction markets in this State in March of this year than in the corresponding month of 1936, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today. This represents a total cash gain of $1,200.

Three thousand cases of top grade eggs were sold at the egg auctions last month. Pennsylvania now has six of these auctions.

Auctions have raised the standards and improved the quality of Pennsylvania eggs, according to E. J. Lawless, of the Bureau of Markets. The auctions are rapidly increasing their memberships and sales volume.

STATE TAKES FIRST PLACE

Pennsylvania leads the eleven states in Region No. 1 of the Farm-Debt Adjustment Service in number of financially distressed farmers helped, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Farm-Debt Adjustment Advisory Committee, announced today.

Since the organization of the committee under Secretary French last October 506 cases have been studied and 130 cases have been closed. Farm debts totaling $473,918 were adjusted to $402,507 through refinancing. As a result of these adjustments delinquent taxes of $7,431 were paid. An acreage of 10,039 was involved.

In a letter to Secretary French, John F. Joesting, assistant regional chief of the Farm-Debt Adjustment Service, stationed in the State Theater Building, Harrisburg, attributes Pennsylvania's high standing in its region to the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Agriculture.

CUT APPLE SURPLUS

Purchase in February and March by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of 118 carloads of surplus Pennsylvania apples proved so beneficial in reducing surplus stocks of Pennsylvania apples that another order for 200 cars has been placed.

All apple-growing counties are sharing on a production-surplus basis in these purchases and all apples are being inspected by Federal-State inspectors, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced.

D. M. James, supervising inspector, reports that the quality of the fruit has been generally good and that rejections have been few.

ENFORCE LAW JUST UPHELD

Armed with the recent decision of the Dauphin County Court upholding the right of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to regulate the manufacture and sale of veterinary biological products, the Department is making a State-wide investigation for the purpose of stopping the manufacture and sale of products which have not been approved by the Federal or State Bureaus of Animal Industry.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, has directed that prosecutions be brought in every violation. He said the promiscuous sale of these products is a menace to livestock, poultry and human life.

The law is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale, or sell or offer for sale, any biological product intended for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes with animals, excepting upon specific permission so to do from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, or unless such product is officially endorsed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States."

Dr. H. M. Kalodner, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, points out that the Virus Act of 1909 provides that "no person shall inject into, or otherwise administer to any domestic animal that is producing, or that is to be used as, food for man, any virus or other substance containing pathogenic or disease-producing germs of a kind that is virulent for man or for animals, excepting upon specific permission so to do from a member or authorized agent of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry."

Contending that diseases have been transmitted from animal to animal and from herd to herd and flock to flock by the administration of veterinary bilogical products by untrained persons, Doctor Kalodner urges livestock and poultry owners to engage only skilled veterinarians for this work.

FARM FACTS

Plants can be grown in sterilized sand by pumping chemical nutrients into the sand electrically. A million pounds of tamotoes per acre and two thousand bushels of potatoes per acre have been produced in water heated by soil heating cable and supplied with chemical nutrients by electricity.

X-Rays are being used to develop new varieties of plants and flowers.

Scientists have produced a salve which when rubbed anywhere on the stems of plants causes a crop of roots to appear at the point of application.

Tropical canned fruits from the Orient have made their appearance on American markets for the first time.

The bee is the only insect which feeds throughout the winter and maintains a sufficient body temperature to keep active, says Harry Kirk, apiculturist.

There are only 373 negro farmers in Pennsylvania, ten more than in 1930. There are 190,911 white farmers, an increase of 18,855 since 1930.

There are more farm owners, more part owners, fewer managers and more tenants in Pennsylvania today than six years ago. The census figures are: Full owners, 134,423 in 1930 and 145,992 in 1936; part owners, 7,860 in 1930 and 9,195 in 1936; managers, 2,742 in 1930 and 2,170 in 1936; tenants, 27, 394 in 1930 and 33,927 in 1936.

With an average size of 82.9 acres, the Pennsylvania farm today is 5.9 acres smaller than it was six years ago. The average size for the nation as a whole is 154.8 acres.

Slightly more than 55 per cent of the Keystone State's 28,692,480 acres are farmed.

Bagworms Infest Trees Gives Control Methods

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is receiving many requests from all parts of the State for information on the control of the bagworm, the insect with the "portable bungalow." The infestation is especially severe in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Arborvitae and cedar are the favorite hosts of this insect, although it sometimes attacks fruit and other trees. It is from one and one-half to two inches long. Its name is derived from the fact that it builds its house around itself and wherever the insect goes the house goes.

The wingless female bagworm deposits her eggs inside the bag in which she lives. Here the eggs hatch, usually in May, and the young larvae leave their birthplace to start feeding on the softer foliage. As this feeding proceeds, they cover themselves with a silken shelter to which are attached bits of bark and leaves. Here the female spends the remainder of her life, transforming from the larval to the pupal stage, then to the wingless adult stage, when she lays her eggs and finally dies. In the adult stage the male develops a set of wings and leaves his bag. He flies to the female to effect fertilization and then dies.

R. M. Baker, head entomologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, gives this simple means of control. Four pounds of arsenate of lead to one hundred gallons of water thoroughly sprayed just as the young larvae begin to hatch.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1936 No. 16

BREEDERS MEET AT HARRISBURG

Sale of 50 selected Ayrshires at the State Farm Show Building and business sessions in the Hotel Harrisburger will feature the sixty-first annual meeting of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association in Harrisburg on Thursday, May 14.

The sale will be under the direction of the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Association and will include entries from Pennsylvania, Vermont and New York.

These events are part of the program of National Ayrshire Week, which will open May 11 with an auction at Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Connecticut. The week will be concluded with the annual Strathglass-Strathaven Sale on May 16 at Strathglass Farm, Fort Chester, New York. Tours that will include visits to several well-known breeding establishments are being planned for those motoring from New England to Harrisburg, or from Harrisburg to the Strathglass-Strathaven Sale.

President E. S. Deubler, Narberth, Pa., who will preside at the national meeting, has announced that the program will include an illustrated address on "Mastitis" by Doctor T. S. Sutton of the Ohio State University. Doctor E. C. Deubler of Newtown, Pa., will discuss the control of Bang's disease, and Dr. M. F. Barnes of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will demonstrate the methods followed in making agglutination tests. In addition, there will be a symposium entitled "Breed Improvement Problems with Emphasis on Increasing Butterfat Tests," in which a number of experienced breeders will report their experiences in attempting to raise butterfat tests.

Inspect Seeds Warn Planters

Ten inspectors are making a Statewide seed inspection for the protection of the farmers and other planters, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The spring inspection began in March and will be completed in May. Another inspection will be made in September during the planting season for winter wheat.

Samples of seed will be taken from 2,000 seed dealers and sent to the laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry for analysis. Where the seed law has been violated prosecutions will be brought. Poor quality seed and an excess of weeds are sought in the analyses, the results of which will be published next winter.

R. H. Bell, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, warns the seed buyer against considering price rather than quality. He cites records showing that three pecks of good seed produce a better crop than a bushel of poor seed.

The Bureau of Plant Industry will test seeds for germination and quality for the nominal fee of 25 cents. Samples should be mailed to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Number Milk Cows Drops More Farms Have Dairies

The number of milk cows on farms in the United States on January 1 was estimated to be 25,622,000 head. This was 614,000 head less than a year earlier and 1,437,000 head or 5.3 per cent less than the peak 2 years earlier. Even with this decline in the last 2 years, the number of milk cows per capita on January 1 was slightly larger than the average for the 15 years from 1920 to 1934.

The 1935 census reported 6,812,350 farms compared with 6,228,648 farms in 1930, an increase of 8.3 per cent. In addition to this increase in number of farms, the 1935 census returns showed 80.5 per cent of the farms keeping cattle compared with 76.4 per cent for the preceding census.

The last low point in total cattle numbers was January 1, 1928. From 1928 to 1934 the number of milk cows increased 21 per cent. The greatest increases in numbers were in the South Central States, 33 per cent, and in the West North Central States 25 per cent. The smallest increase was in the North Atlantic States, 9 per cent. In the last 2 years the reduction in numbers has been greatest in the West North Central and South Central States.

FARM FACTS

Annual legumes for hay were harvested from 9,500,946 acres in the United States in 1934 as compared with 3,067,710 in 1929. Pennsylvania harvested 33,139 tons on 5,055 farms in 1934 and 12,591 tons on 1,942 farms in 1929.

The national acreage of small grains cut for hay was 6,980,258 in 1934 and 3,204,265 in 1929. This State's production jumped from 10,257 in 1929 to 21,770 in 1934.

Livestock trends in Pennsylvania this year as compared with 1935 are: hogs, 10 per cent increase; horses, cattle, mules and sheep, no change.

Pennsylvania has the highest ratio of rural population, therefore has always received the largest Federal appropriation for the agricultural extension service. Fulton and Montour Counties are the only counties in the State to which county agents have not been assigned.

The Georgia legislature has declared wine a food so the State's 550,000 bushel surplus of peaches may be converted into a new wine.

The United States Department of Agriculture has opened a new laboratory to find new outlets for surplus fruits and vegetables.

Corn borers are more plentiful this year than last in the eastern and central states.

The Russian farm program this year calls for mechanizing 100,000 more farms, for cultivating 410,000,000 acres by tractor instead of 250,000,000 acres, the 1935 goal.

Taxes on Japanese farms range from 31 to 51 per cent of the farmer's income.

Argentina makes the most of her farm troubles. Billions of locusts trapped during the plague last year have been converted into fertilizer containing 9.66 per cent nitrogen and 12.40 per cent nutritive fats. Three tons of locusts make one ton of high grade fertilizer.

American strawberries shipped frozen in tin pails are finding a good market in the Malay countries.

Some of the Northern Tier Counties which escaped the March floods reported extensive damage to fruit trees and sugar bushes from an ice storm during flood week.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the first farmers to discover the value of contour plowing for soil conservation.

More than 500,000 boxes of oranges were used for canned juice last season.

The skylark cannot legally be imported into the United States.

Poultry tattooing—punching and dyeing the wing web—has appreciably checked chicken stealing in Vermont.

Egypt has 648 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 60,000. There are 14,649 co-operatives with a membership of 557,521 in China.

CHICK MARKET BEST IN YEARS

Poultry breeders in Pennsylvania are experiencing one of the most successful seasons in recent years, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

Many are sold out from two to four weeks ahead and incoming orders indicate a May demand in excess of the supply of chicks. A survey of hatcheries cooperating with the Bureau of Markets shows a 30 per cent increase in sales since last spring.

One breeder reports a single order for 8,180 eggs a week for ten weeks.

The demand is for quality chicks, according to E. J. Lawless, poultry expert of the Bureau of Markets.

A list of approved breeders, hatcheries and flocks is available upon application to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Farm Prices Register Usual Spring Decline

For the first time in several months the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products dropped in March. It was five points lower on March 15 than on February 15.

Federal-State statisticians attribute the lower price level to the ending of the pork shortage, to seasonal declines and to the inevitable reaction from the invalidation of the AAA.

The index for the State is still six points higher than the pre-war base and two points higher than the national price level.

In the tables below, State, national and pre-war prices are compared:

Commodity	March 1910-'14	Feb. 1936	March 1936
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$.95	$.95
Corn per bu.	.69	.64	.65
Oats per bu.	.49	.38	.39
Barley per bu.	.70	.56	.56
Rye per bu.	.79	.60	.61
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.54	.53
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.80	.85
Hay per ton	16.55	9.60	9.40
Apples per bu.	.89	.85	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	10.20	10.00
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.40	7.10
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	10.50	9.40
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.98	4.90	4.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	8.60	8.40
Milk cows per head	51.44	70.00	73.00
Horses per head	175.00	143.00	148.00
Mules per head	....	154.00	159.00
Chickens per lb.	.133	.190	.195
Turkeys per lb.	....	.26	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.68	2.05	2.05
Butter per lb.	.31	.33	.32
Butterfat per lb.	....	.35	.31
Eggs per doz.	.230	.274	.22
Wool per lb.	.226	.29	.29

FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	109	104
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	92	94
Meat animals	100	125	122
Dairy products	100	123	118
Chickens and eggs	100	121	99
Unclassified	100	94	90
PENNSYLVANIA	100	111	106
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	105	110
Meat animals	100	125	119
Dairy products	100	123	121
Chickens and eggs	100	114	98
Unclassified	100	63	62
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	125
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	83
Pennsylvania	100	88	85

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FRENCH STARTS SEED SERVICE FOR FARMERS

Small grains certification covering wheat, oats and barley has just been inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Secretary J. Hansell French announced today.

This new service for the farmers of Pennsylvania will be an extension of the seed certifying work of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Potato, tomato and berry growers have had this protection for a number of years.

Secretary French stated that small grains certification is desired by many farmers who prefer certified seed and is justified by the results of potato, tomato and berry certification, which have encouraged the production of better seed and located many sources of inferior seed. As much as 50 per cent of the seed entered for certification has been rejected some years.

The State will certify seed having a germination of 90 per cent or more, which is 90 per cent pure, free of noxious weeds and having not more than one-tenth of one per cent of weed seeds, one per cent of inert matter, two-tenths of one per cent of other crop seeds, two per cent of varietal mixtures or two per cent of seed-borne diseases. Weight minimums for certification are 60 pounds per bushel of wheat, 48 pounds per bushel of barley and 32 pounds per bushel of oats. Under unusual seasonal conditions a deviation from these standards of two pounds per bushel will be permitted.

Growers applying for certification must meet the following requirements:

Application for certification shall be made at least one month before the grain is ready for harvesting on blanks furnished by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Only standard commercial varieties, free from mixtures, will be considered for certification.

The source of seed used is an important factor and will be so considered in approving fields for certification.

Conditions under which grain will be certified include good culture which implies crop rotation, control of insects and diseases. good tilth and freedom from weeds.

Certification will not be considered for growers having less than five acres of the seed crop to be certified.

Grain to be grown as certified seed shall be treated for smut before planting.

Not more than one variety of each kind of grain shall be grown on any given farm, unless approval by the Department is secured in advance.

All fields of seed grains must pass at least one field inspection during the growing season, preferably within two weeks prior to harvest. Additional inspections may be made as the inspector deems necessary.

The threshing machine shall be thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, before it is set up for threshing of the certified grain. The first ten bushels of grain going through the machine shall not be included in the certified stock.

From each field which passes inspection, the grower shall furnish the Bureau of Plant Industry with cleaned and graded one-half peck samples of grain for analysis and germination. Samples of winter grains shall be collected by the inspector before August 15 and spring grains before February 1.

Certified seed shall be bright, mature, uniform, plump, of good color, dry and free from odors.

A certificate of certification will be granted to those growers whose grain passes the inspection requirements.

Any seed grower who is found guilty of misusing the certification tag, or who wilfully makes any misrepresentation concerning his seed stock, or who violates any of the rules and regulations governing the certification service, will have his certificate revoked and be denied this service in the future as the Secretary of Agriculture may see fit.

COOPERATIVE LAWS CITED

Some groups and business enterprises are unlawfully using the word "cooperative" in their names and advertising, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

Authorities believe some of the violations are due to ignorance of the laws governing cooperatives.

James L. States, market analyst in charge of cooperatives, during a check-up for the Bureau of Markets found two instances of the unlawful use of the designation. He cites the following provisions of the statutes covering cooperatives:

"The act of 1919 provides that hereafter, unless expressly authorized by law, no individual or partnership, corporation or association, formed in this State otherwise than under the provisions of this act, shall adopt and use the word 'cooperative', or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, as a part of the name or designation under which such individual, partnership, corporation or association shall do business in the State.

"Under the Acts of 1887, 1919 and 1929 corporations formed under those acts must use the word 'cooperative' in their names and no Pennsylvania organization not incorporated under those acts may use the word 'cooperative" in its name."

The following digest of the cooperative laws was issued today by States:

"Cooperative Associations may be formed in this Commonwealth under any of the following Acts; the Act of June 7, 1887 To encourage and authorize the formation of cooperative associations, productive and distributive. by farmers, mechanics, laborers, or other persons; The Act of 1919 To provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative agricultural associations not having a capital stock and not conducted for profit by persons engaged in agriculture; The Act of 1929 To provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative agricultural associations having capital stock by persons engaged in agriculture.

"As stipulated in Section 1 of the 1887 Act, and in Sections 4 of the other two Acts, the word 'Cooperative' must be used in the names of Corporations formed under these Acts.

"Otherwise, the use of the word 'Cooperative' in a business name is prohibited by the first paragraph of Section 21 of the 1919 Act, which reads: 'Hereafter, unless expressly authorized by law, no individual or partnership, corporation or association, formed in this State otherwise than under the provisions of this act, shall adopt and use the word Cooperative, or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, as a part of the name or designation under which such individual partnership, corporation. or association shall do business in the State. * * *'

"Therefore, any Pennsylvania organization not chartered under any of the foregoing Acts, which uses 'Cooperative' or any abbreviation or derivative thereof as a part of their name or designation, is acting contrary to the laws of the Commonwealth."

Monroe County Groups Destroy Caterpillars

The Monroe County Garden Club of Women, the National Youth Administration, the Laurel Run CCC Camp and District Forester C. R. Pyle are cooperating in a tent caterpillar eradication program which has proved immediately successful.

The last report to the Club showed 14,000 egg clusters gathered from fifty miles of roadside. The clusters averaged from 200 to 400 eggs each. All trees within twenty-five feet of the highway are inspected.

Tools for the work are furnished by the Garden Club. The district forester is directing the work, while the man-power is supplied by NYA and CCC boys.

FARM FACTS

Thirty years ago farmers knew so little of the value of muck they were ashamed of its presence on their farms. With liberal fertilization muck soil can produce record high-value crops.

One dozen small eggs may weigh a third less than a dozen large eggs.

Agricultural economists predict an almost stationary demand for farm products for food during the next ten or twenty years due to the declining birth rate.

The people of the United States annually consume 150 billion pounds of food, 20 billion board feet of lumber and 2½ billion pounds of cotton and wool materials.

Last year 320 million pounds of meat were sold under the stamp of Federal graders as compared with 255½ million pounds in 1933 and 283 million pounds in 1934.

Expenses of farmers, including wages, taxes, interest, rent and depreciation of buildings and equipment, did not increase in 1935 as much as their income. Their gross income was 12 per cent higher and their cash income 10 per cent higher than in 1934.

The farmer's return in 1935 on his capital, labor and management was 72 per cent of his 1929 return, but three times greater than his 1932 return.

The aim of the national soil conservation program is to increase the crop land devoted to soil-improving and soil-conserving crops from the 1930 level of 100,000,000 acres to 130,000,000 acres.

C. E. Brehm, a Pennsylvanian, is the new director of extension work in Tennessee. He has been AAA administrator there for three years. Brehm is a Pennsylvania State College graduate.

Termites are not white ants although many persons erroneously use the names interchangeably and mistake the one insect for the other.

British Government Asks Report on Pa. Wart Work

The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is closely following the experiments of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture with potato wart eradication methods, according to a letter received by R. H. Bell. Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

George H. Pethybridge, who was sent by the British government to study this plant disease when it was first discovered in this State in 1918, asks in the letter to Bell for more literature on the Pennsylvania experiments and congratulates Secretary J. Hansell French and his staff on their "apparent success" in finding a method for the eradication of disease.

Potatoes shipped to this country from Europe during the American shortage in 1912 introduced the wart disease here. Some of the diseased potatoes were planted in backyard gardens in several mining communities, thus infecting the soil. Traces of the fungus were found in 300 small gardens, and one potato field.

NUTS

The following table shows the number of pounds of nuts in the shell it takes to make a pound of meats:

	Pounds
Almonds	3⅓
Brazil nuts	2½
Chestnuts	1½
Filberts	2¼
Peanuts	1½
Peacans:	
Seedlings	2½
Stuart (Imp. variety)	2½
Schley (Imp. variety)	1⅔
Pistachios	3
Pignolias	1½
Walnuts ("English")	2½

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IMPORTS HAVE NO EFFECT ON BUTTER PRICE

Butter and milk prices paid to farmers in Pennsylvania are not affected by foreign imports, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, asserts in a statement issued today.

"When foreign butter enters the United States it is to meet a price, not to fix a price. The price is fixed before the importer buys in the foreign market.

"The 1935 production of butter in the United States was 2,218,000,000 pounds. Butter imports were 22,674,000 pounds and exports were 958,000 pounds. Therefore the net importation was one per cent of the country's total consumption during a period of abnormally high butter prices.

"Butter importations during the first three months of this year were far below those for the corresponding period of last year. In January 860,000 pounds of foreign butter entered our consumptive channels, and the February and March imports totaled 1,500,000 pounds. Domestic production during these three months was approximately 150,000,000 pounds per month. Consumption during this period equalled production plus net imports.

"Some persons have been concerned over butter shipments from Russia. They amounted to two-tenths of one per cent of our total domestic consumption in January and were only one-twenty-fifth of one per cent in February.

"It would be idle to claim that this imported butter which has gone into storage will affect the market later because we had only 8,000,000 pounds in storage in March as compared with the average holdings of 22,000,000 pounds. Another fact of interest in this situation is that the large amounts of New Zealand and Argentine butter were attracted to this country by a market price range from 34 to 39 cents wholesale. The butter market abroad ranged from 18 to 20 cents. It had to overcome a tariff of 14 cents per pound so that as soon as the market fell below 32 cents toward the close of March all butter importations ceased except those which had been previously contracted for and some of these shipments were shipped out again for sale elsewhere.

"From these figures one can see that the importation of butter to the United States does not present an alarming situation. In fact the heaviest imports came at a time when the production in this country was below normal and the prices were unusually high.

"That imported butter does not enter into serious competition with the domestic product is shown pretty conclusively by the fact that large quantities of foreign butter held in bond in American warehouses are reshipped to other foreign markets when the domestic supply meets the demands of the home markets with a resultant decline in prices."

State Bulletin Lists Licensed Nurserymen

Eight hundred licensed nurserymen are listed in a bulletin issued today by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This free bulletin is issued annually for the protection and convenience of buyers of fruit trees and ornamental nursery stock.

The bulletin contains the names and addresses of the nurserymen and the type of stock each sells.

The Plant Pest Act of 1927 requires the Bureau of Plant Industry to make an annual inspection of all nurseries for the purpose of controlling insects and plant diseases. Licensing of nurserymen, dealers and agents is compulsory. Each package, box, bale or carload of nursery stock must bear an exact copy of the certificate of the grower.

FOOD FOR THREE

Dietitians and economists have settled upon the following as an adequate diet at minimum cost for a family of two moderately active adults and a boy of 14 for one week:

Twelve and one-half pounds of cereals, bread and baked goods; fourteen quarts of milk in various forms; nine pounds of potatoes; three pounds of tomatoes or citrus fruits; five pounds of leafy, green and yellow vegetables; one and three-quarters pounds of dried beans, peas, nuts and peanut butter; one and one-half pounds dried fruits; six pounds of other fruits and vegetables; four pounds of lean meat, fish and poultry; ten eggs; three pounds of fats and three pounds of sugars.

Report Fewer Rabies Cases

Quarantines have checked the rabies epidemic in Montgomery, Delaware and Bucks Counties, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

New cases of rabies have been reduced to eight or less per week in the three counties and fewer rabid dogs are being reported from other counties as the result of better control of dogs throughout the State.

During the first month of the rabies quarantines in Montgomery, Delaware and Bucks Counties 416 dogs were destroyed. Of that number only five were carrying dog licenses. Each week the number of uncontrolled dogs captured and destroyed diminishes in the quarantined areas.

Dog law enforcement officers of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the State Game Commission, local police and health authorities, sportsmen's organizations and the great majority of dog owners throughout the State are cooperating to prevent the spread of rabies beyond the few areas to which it has been confined.

According to Secretary French, the results have more than justified the three county quarantines and the possibility of a State-wide quarantine becomes more remote from week to week. But he repeats the warning that every unleashed and unmuzzled dog is a menace to other dogs and to public health.

FIGHT WEEDS NOW

Now is the time for all good gardeners to fight the weed.

Early spring, according to E. M. Gress, botanist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is the best time for removing weeds from the lawns, gardens and fields.

Weed seeds which were scattered last fall by winds and rains are now ready to germinate. Spring showers and warm weather will bring up the weed seedlings wherever they can find root.

This seedling is very easy to kill before it develops a good root system. A little work in the early spring will kill them by the thousands. Hand methods are most efficient, although in some cases weeds may be controlled by spraying. For example, chick weed may be sprayed with iron sulphate, two pounds to one gallon of water, which is sufficient to spray 1,000 square feet. This will not injure the grass.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, issued a warning today to buyers of nursery stock that only certified stock may be legally transported in this State. Buyers should demand a copy of the dealer's certificate to show to police or State inspectors who may halt them for inspection.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FARM FACTS

Plant diseases destroy one apple in every seven, one bean in every twelve, one peach in every eight, one bushel of wheat in every ten and one bushel of Irish potatoes in every twelve, estimates the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania has 14,443 farms raising sheep for wool. There are 461,971 sheep on these farms, 128,000 fewer than in 1930, but they produced 248,675 more pounds of wool in 1934 than in 1929, when the State's production was 2,970,056 pounds.

This State ranks thirty-seventh among all the States in the harvesting of red top, orchard grass, millet, sudan grass, Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, wild, prairie and Marsh grasses, etc., cut for hay. The Pennsylvania tonnage dropped from 108,889 in 1929 to 64,999 in 1934.

Four times as many Pennsylvania farms are raising sorghums for grain, silage, hay and fodder as there were six years ago.

It is a safe practice to pay no attention to advertisement of seeds where a cut price is the only inducement offered, says J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

With a production of 2,125,784 tons this State ranks second in the nation in the harvesting of timothy and clover for hay.

The average American ate 20 pounds less food a year during the depression years than during the prosperity period, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports on the basis of Federal census statistics. But the per capita consumption since 1930 (which includes the depression years) has averaged four pounds greater than the per capita consumption from 1920 to 1929, a decade which witnessed both hard and good times. The per capita consumption of food from 1920 to 1924 was 1,422 pounds per year; from 1924 to 1929, 1,474 pounds; from 1930 to 1933, 1,454 pounds and from 1920 to 1929, 1,450 pounds.

Upwards of 2,000,000 check dams to prevent soil erosion on 6,000,000 acres of land in thirty-eight states are to be built by CCC boys this year.

Law Defines "Fresh Eggs"

Provisions of the Fresh Egg Law which became effective last September were called to the attention of all egg retailers by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today with the issuance of instructions to Bureau of Markets inspectors to make a State-wide check-up as to the observance of the new law.

The law makes it a misdemeanor to sell or advertise as "fresh eggs" or under any description indicating freshness eggs which do not meet standards of quality fixed by the act. These standards are: The air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development.

Penalties for violations are a fine of from $10 to $50 or not more than ten days imprisonment.

E. J. Lawless, chief poultry inspector for the Bureau of Markets, gives the following instructions for marketing eggs which meet the legal standards of quality: Collect eggs from the nest frequently, remove animal heat at once by refrigeration or by storing in cool room, keep in cool place, do not display in warm show window or on counter, clean all dirty eggs.

General Bulletin No. 532 instructing the retailer on how to comply with the fresh egg law may be obtained free from the Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM INCOME SHOWS GAIN

Instead of following the usual spring decline farm cash income in March increased 3.5 per cent over February income and 10.5 per cent over the income in March, 1935, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Total cash income of the nation's farmers from the sale of their farm products in March was $513,000,000 exclusive of $15,000,000 in AAA payments.

The increase in farm income was largely the result of a 9 per cent increase in the income of industrial workers. More industrial employment created a demand for more farm products.

Commission Sets Dates For 1937 Farm Show

The 1937 Pennsylvania Farm Show will be held January 18 to 22, inclusive, the Farm Show Commission announced today at a conference here.

Requests for additional space for competitive and commercial exhibits received by the commission for the 1937 show are double the available space in the ten-acre Farm Show Building.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported to the commission that every department of the show desires twice as much space for the next show as they were allotted last January.

Dean W. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, James V. Fry, Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and Fred W. Cook, Beaver, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Horse and Mule Association, were named by the commission to prepare the premium list for next year's show.

The commission will hold another session on June 16 in this city.

Landscaping Graces Home and Character

Landscaping is an important element of environment, said James L. States, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a recent radio address over a State-wide hook-up.

"One of the important determining factors in human destiny is surroundings. Ugly outlooks tend to ugly thoughts, and ugly thoughts mature into twisted character. Slums are spawning grounds for mental and moral, as well as physical illness. Happily, the reverse is true. 'Beauty refreshes the soul as water is grateful to parched lips.' Nothing contributes more to the beauty, or is more of an inspiration for the right kind of thinking, than the wonder and glory of growing things.

"The setting of a home is almost as important as the home itself. In fact, to the casual passerby the grounds are more important than the building. It is the bush, the flower bed, the tree, rightly placed, which invites the traveler's tribute of 'Isn't that a charming place.'

"Quick to recognize this, enterprising men have developed a considerable business in furnishing trees, bushes, and plants to home owners for grounds beautification. In fact, so rapidly has this industry grown that years ago the law took notice, and spread acts on our statute books to protect those who patronize these Nurserymen."

Wet Spring Delays Plowing In State

Plowing and planting throughout Pennsylvania is starting from two to four weeks late, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today on the basis of Federal-State crop reports to the Department.

Abnormally wet weather and late freezes have delayed plowing operations, which means that planting and probably harvesting will be correspondingly late. The first plowing to any extent was done two weeks later than usual.

While there has been a 10 per cent loss of winter wheat from full or normal due to the severe winter and wet spring, the crop is 2 points better than last year at this time and 11 points better than the 1925-34 average.

The condition of the rye crop shows a 12 per cent loss but is on a par with last year and 3 points better than the 1925-34 average.

Pastures have suffered some but their condition at this time is four points better than a year ago and seven points better than the 1925-34 average.

State Stands High In Eradication Work

Pennsylvania was fifth among the states in number of cattle tested in March for tuberculosis, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The State was sixth in number of herds tested.

In March 51,603 cows in 5,104 herds were tested in this State. Only 425 reactors were reported.

Pennsylvania Herds Eighth In Production

Pennsylvania cows were producing an average of six tenths of a pound more milk per day on April 1 of this year than a year ago, 1.5 pounds more than two years ago and four pounds more than the April 1, 1936 average for the entire United States, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today. He cited Federal-State crop reports.

These averages are obtained by dividing the daily milk production of reported herds by the total number of milk cows, both in milk and dry, in these herds.

Rhode Island, Arizona, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, and California are the only states reporting a higher average production than this State.

Average productions in pounds for these leading states are: Arizona, 20.8; Rhode Island, 20.3; California, 20.2; New Jersey, 18.3; New York, 17.7; Michigan, 17.5; Minnesota, 17.5; Pennsylvania. 17.3.

FARM FACTS

Tar paper pots, which retain moisture longer than clay pots, are being used by nurseries and greenhouses for rose plants the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry reports.

Since the first of the year Japanese beetles have been found by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspectors on cut flowers, especially roses and carnations, in the wholesale establishments.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has received reports of the killing of native black cherry trees in Chester County by Japanese beetles and of considerable injury to nursery stock from rabbits.

Columbia and Lehigh Counties are cooperating with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in the making of an apiary inspection. Both counties have appropriated funds.

Growers of certified tomato seed report to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry the largest sale of seed ever experienced. Pennsylvania growers are selling certified tomato seed to the southern states and to foreign points as distant as Johannesburg, South Africa.

The potato wart disease was discovered in Pennsylvania by an 18-year-old Luzerne County school boy in 1918.

The reason some flowers bloom in early spring, others in mid-summer, is the sun. Some flowers bloom during a short day; others bloom only when the sun is high and the day long.

Experiments with artificial light in greenhouses have demonstrated that some plants require a rest period in a darkened room the same as human beings do.

Manual milking is unnatural, according to one of the teachers at the recent Rural Electrification School at Pennsylvania State College.

A woman invented the suction type of milking machine.

Dr. J. E. Nicholas, of Pennsylvania State College, cites a comparison useful to the farmer building or operating a sterilizing room. It deals with the mechanical refrigerator ice tray and the steam room—upon application of water to the tray the ice loosens and falls out. Upon application of heat to a room the cold air will "fall out" through vents in or near the floor.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO APRIL 1, 1936, WITH MONTHLY RANK*

	State	Rank Feb. 1	Rank March 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	1	1	1606.95	1564
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	Pennsylvania	2	2	1591.10	1548
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	3	3	1520.40	1511
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	6	4	1511.85	1489
Guy A. Leader (Pen 60)	Pennsylvania	5	5	1506.60	1520
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	4	6	1500.20	1474
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farms)	Pennsylvania	9	7	1482.95	1416
James Dryden	California	7	8	1477.75	1481
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	8	9	1461.10	1406
Jos. H. Suppan	Pennsylvania	12	10	1430.70	1370

* E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
March 31, 1936	67.91	124.07	123.53	24.8	12.03
March 31, 1935	68.25	122.29	124.04	23.8	11.33
March 31, 1934	65.99	118.56	120.10	23.7	10.34
March 31, 1933	62.94	111.44	114.55	23.4	10.94

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WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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WATER BUTTER FOR ILLEGAL PROFIT GRAB

Careful surveillance of the nation's butter supply by Federal and State inspectors saves the consumers millions of dollars annually, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today in discussing the recent prosecution of a flagrant Federal case.

Food inspectors seized a shipment of 8,384 pounds of butter found to contain too little butterfat and too much water. The butterfat content ranged from .65 to 3.44 percent below the legal minimum of 80 percent.

When the water was removed from the butter the 8,384 pounds originally seized were reduced to 7,829 pounds. Had the 8,384 pounds been sold the consumers would have paid for 555 pounds of water at the rate of approximately 40 cents a pound, and had this manufacturer succeeded in disposing of his illegal butter he would have increased his profits from one to two cents per pound.

Attempts to evade the butter regulations are frequently discovered by Bureau of Foods and Chemistry agents and constitute one of the chief violations of the pure food laws, according to Elmer E. Harter, Jr., Director of the bureau.

In the last seven months the bureau has brought 139 prosecutions for violations of the butter law.

Pennsylvania Flocks Will Show 5% Increase

Increased hatchery business this spring will result in a five per cent gain in number of laying hens and pullets next fall in Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French Secretary of Agriculture. reported today on the basis of a survey covering this and other northeastern states.

Last fall there was a four per cent gain in the size of large flocks but no change in ordinary farm flocks of 400 chickens or less. The total increase over the 1934 average was two percent.

Both ordinary farm flocks and large flocks are expected to be five percent larger next fall than last fall.

Lebanon County Passes Tuberculosis Retests

Completion of bovine tuberculosis retests in Lebanon County last month added that county to the modified accredited list in Pennsylvania and brought the State within seven counties of being a modified accredited State, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

FARM PRICES GAIN POINT

Farm prices advanced one point during the period from March 15 to April 15 as compared with the preceding month, the Federal-State crop reporting service and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reported today. The gain was due to higher prices paid farmers for meat animals, cotton, cottonseed and potatoes.

The index of prices paid to Pennsylvania farmers for their products on April 15 was three points higher than the pre-war base. For the first time since last October the Pennsylvania index of prices fell below the national level.

State and national prices for the last two months are compared with the pre-war base in the tables below:

Commodity	April 1910-'14	March 1936	April 1936
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$.95	$.94
Corn per bu.	.70	.65	.66
Oats per bu.	.50	.39	.39
Barley per bu.	.68	.56	.55
Rye per bu.	.79	.61	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.53	.53
Potatoes per bu.	.75	.85	.85
Hay per ton	16.85	9.40	8.90
Apples per bu.	.95	.85	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	10.00	9.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.10	6.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	9.40	9.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	4.40	4.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	8.40	8.40
Milk cows per head	53.40	73.00	72.00
Horses per head	178.80	148.00	152.00
Mules per head	...	159.00	160.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.195	.198
Turkeys per lb.	...	.25	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.58	2.05	2.00
Butter per lb.	.30	.32	.31
Butterfat per lb.	...	.31	.31
Eggs per doz.	.184	.22	.192
Wool per lb.	.228	.29	.27
	Pre-War base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	104	105
Grain	100	92	89
Fruits and vegetables	100	94	89
Meat animals	100	122	125
Dairy products	100	118	114
Chickens and eggs	100	99	97
Unclassified	100	91	94
PENNSYLVANIA	100	106	103
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	110	110
Meat animals	100	119	116
Dairy products	100	121	119
Chickens and eggs	100	98	90
Unclassified	100	62	58
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	121	121
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	86	87
Pennsylvania	100	88	85

JURY UPHOLDS BEE STATUTE

Right of bee inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to destroy diseased bee colonies was upheld by a jury in the Venango County Criminal Court recently.

The prosecutor, a beekeeper, accused the State inspector of malicious destruction of property after the latter had destroyed seven colonies of bees on the prosecutor's farm. The inspector testified that on a previous visit of inspection he had found the colonies diseased and had ordered their destruction.

This was the first case of its kind brought under the bee inspection law.

FARM FACTS

The ancient Mayan civilization developed and gave to the world the following articles of food, medicine and commerce: Pineapples, squashes, pumpkins, cochineal, strawberries, sweet potatoes, alligator pears, cascara sagrada, kidney beans, persimmons, potatoes, tomatoes, rubber, turkeys, cassava, corn, cocaine, peanuts, lima beans, peppers, tobacco, guinea pigs, quinine, anil, llamas, alpacas, balsam and copal—John Hix in "Strange As It Seems."

Federal Land Banks are selling more than 1,000 farms a month.

Farm credit has improved to the point where insurance companies are investing more than $1,000,000 a month in farm mortgages, an increase of 10 percent over last year.

Farmers' cooperative associations in the United States are doing a total business of more than $1,300,000,000 a year.

Enrollment in 4-H Clubs is now nearing a national total of 1,000,000. Membership is increasing at the rate of 9 percent a year.

Five million of America's six million farms are entirely without electric service. Upwards of three million more farms could be given power economically.

Electricity still furnishes less than 6 percent of the power used on farms although rural electrification engineers have listed 227 farm uses for electricity.

Iowa chicken thieves can expect at least five years' imprisonment if they get caught.

The March issue of The Guide Post, publication of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, publishes articles by James L. States, D. M. James and K. W. Lauer, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

EGG MARKET WILL BENEFIT

Surplus Pennsylvania eggs may be purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during May and June, when production is high, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

The corporation proposes to buy thousands of cases of eggs per month and it is estimated that 25 percent of the purchases will be made in Pennsylvania and other Northeastern states.

Surplus eggs taken off the market by the corporation will be distributed among families on relief.

E. J. Lawless, of the Bureau of Markets. attended a four-state conference in New York City to urge that surplus eggs be purchased in states having large surpluses and distributed in consumer states. He pointed out that Eastern producers have been unable to bid on previous Surplus Commodities Corporation contracts because Pennsylvania is a producer of high quality eggs and cannot underbid Western producers of low-grade eggs.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 23 Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1936 No. 21

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ELM DISEASE NEARS STATE FRENCH WARNS

With the Dutch elm disease within seven miles of Pennsylvania's borders J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today appealed to all elm tree owners to carefully watch their trees for signs of the disease, which is spread by the Scolytid beetle.

The Dutch elm disease, so called because it was first discovered in the Netherlands, was found in Holland in 1919. In 1927 it appeared in England and three years later (1930) it was reported in Cleveland, Ohio, where three infected trees were located. About the same time a single infected tree was found in Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is thought that it entered this country on elm burl logs imported from Europe for veneer manufacturing purposes. Such logs are known to have entered port in this country at New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Orleans and were shipped to or through Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Louisville, Knoxville, Dayton and other cities.

The disease has spread over an alarming area in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and has been found within seven miles of the Pennsylvania border in New Jersey. Outside of this area 56 diseased trees have been found as follows: Cleveland, 33; Indianapolis, 14; Norfolk, 4; Brunswick, Maryland, 3; Baltimore, 1; and Cincinnati, 1.

Dead and dying trees have been removed by the Federal Government and cooperating states in the tri-state area to the extent of approximately 1,600,000 trees. It is well known that the disease is spread by the Scolytid beetle. This beetle, for breeding purposes enters trees that show external symptoms of decadence and it requires from fifty to sixty days for the new brood to develop to maturity and flight. This period provides time for locating and removal of sickly trees before disease-carrying Scolytids escape to healthy trees for feeding.

The disease is found in the water-conducting tissue just beneath the cambium. Infected trees usually show a wilting and drying of the foliage. Only one or two branches in a tree may show evidence of infection or the entire tree may suddenly wilt and die. When gradual infection takes place the leaves on several small twigs or branches usually turn yellow and later brown. If diseased twigs or branches are cut diagonally, they will show a brown discoloration of the woody parts just beneath the bark. This discoloration may appear as a complete circle around the twig or it may show only in dots or streaks running longitudinally through the sapwood.

Up to the present time the Dutch elm disease has not been found in Pennsylvania. Tree lovers and elm tree owners should watch their trees for the first evidence of decadence. Healthy elms afford unfavorable breeding places for the Scolytid beetles. Sickly elms should be fertilized and if necessary, sprayed and pruned to restore their vigor and health.

If your favorite elm should show any signs of decadence or become sickly, collect several twig specimens approximately six inches long and one-half inch in diameter and forward them to the Plant Pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for examination and culture. Only specimens taken from live wood which show discoloration in the sapwood should be collected. The only positive means of identifying the disease is through laboratory culture.

"Health in elms" should become the watchword of every elm tree owner. Elms are very common in many rural and urban sections of Pennsylvania and in many cases form the setting for our parks and homes.

BUY 340 CARS PA. APPLES

Inspection and shipment of 340 carloads—175,000 bushels—of surplus Pennsylvania apples, purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution among families on relief, has been completed, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

Diversion of these apples from glutted markets was made possible through cooperation between the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, and enterprising apple growers.

Through cooperation a number of obstacles were overcome. The most serious was a large surplus of apples in other states selling for lower prices. The Pennsylvania growers were granted the price they demanded by passing on to them savings in transportation costs.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture carried on the negotiations between the growers and the Federal agencies and inspected and graded the apples.

Representing the growers during the negotiations were State Senator John S. Rice, Biglerville; and J. H. Karns, Chambersburg, Chairman of the Relief Apple Committee of the Horticultural Association.

Commercial growers and small orchard owners with surplus apples shared in the Federal purchase which was apportioned on a production-surplus basis.

Oleomargarine production last year was 381,000,000 pounds, a new high for annual production. Per capita consumption last year was 2.2 pounds, compared with a per capita consumption of 17 pounds of butter, 13.3 pounds of lard and 9.2 pounds of lard compounds.

A British farmer who emigrated to Canada—"The Land of Opportunity"—a quarter of a century ago returned to England to compare agricultural conditions in the two countries. Before leaving for home he announced his conclusion in these words: "You tell 'em for me, boy, they're better off here (England), but they don't know it."

FARM FACTS

Ireland has created unemployment insurance for farm workers between school age and 65 years. Employers pay the cost of the insurance but may deduct it from the wages of their employees.

Pennsylvania growers are leading in membership in the Pennsylvania-Virginia-Maryland-West Virginia cooperative project to publicize "Appalachian Apples."

The Tent Caterpillar appears to have reached the peak in its cycle in some sections of the State last year and will begin to decline in numbers this season. So once again is witnessed the conquest of the host by the parasite.

Most of the insect pests which destroy Pennsylvania crops were brought from foreign countries or from distant points in this country on plant shipments. Therefore the plant quarantine and nursery inspections.

According to "Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania," a bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the well-cleaned and well-boiled meat of animals poisoned by mountain laurel has been fed to cats with almost fatal results. A piece of the water hemlock's root the size of a pea can kill a man.

In 1928 Pennsylvania growers were planting 3,600 acres in tomatoes for manufacturing purposes. This year's planting will be 14,000 acres.

A monument has been erected to a Pennsylvania apple. It marks the spot on the farm of Henry D. Schmidt, near York, Pennsylvania, where stood the tree on which was developed the York Imperial, leading export variety and principal variety of apple grown in the Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac district.

Soil from Mushroom houses is in great demand for use on golf courses. It is a profitable by-product of Pennsylvania mushroom growers.

"Custom pollination" is gaining ground with orchardists. Instead of maintaining their own bee colonies, they are renting colonies for the pollination period or buying package bees and destroying them after cross-pollination has been effected.

FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS GUARD PURITY OF MILK—CHEESE

Milk producers and shippers and cheese and process-cheese manufacturers were cautioned today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, against practices which violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act and State laws.

He said that carelessness and indifference during the production of milk has resulted in the condemnation of milk and cheese and in criminal prosecutions under the clause which defines as adulterated a food that is filthy, decomposed or putrid.

Federal regulations which apply to this condition are:

"Milk must be protected at every stage from contamination with filth. Scrupulous cleanliness of person, barns, cows, containers, equipment, and surroundings is one of the most important factors in the production of milk and cheese worthy of consumer approval.

"Containers and utensils of all kinds used in connection with milking and transportation of milk and those used in the manufacture and storage of cheese must be of such construction as to permit thorough cleansing and insure effective protection against entry of dust, dirt, flies and other insects, rats, mice and other animals, and any foreign material.

"Cleansing should immediately follow the emptying of the particular container or the use of the particular equipment. The maintenance of the cleanliness and protection from dirt and filth of empty containers or equipment not in use must be insured.

"Milk must be immediately cooled and kept cool. This applies to every step in its storage and transportation. Methods and devices that are practicable for the purpose will vary under different circumstances.

"Where but one delivery per day is made, night and morning milk should be kept in separate containers. All milk received at the factory should be carefully inspected by the cheesemaker before acceptance.

"The use of filtering or straining devices does not correct bad conditions where manure or other filth has been incorporated, since a large part of this material may go into solution. Consequently, it is imperative that proper precautions be taken during milking.

"All cheese factories and curing rooms should be protected against the entry of flies, mites, and other insects that infest the cracks of curing cheeses and leave debris that is difficult to remove."

The following clauses of the Pennsylvania General Food Law also apply:

"That for the purpose of this act, an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

"If it consists of, or is manufactured in whole or in part from a diseased, contaminated, filthy, or decomposed substance, either animal or vegetable; or an animal or vegetable substance produced, stored, transported, or kept in a way or manner that would render the article diseased, contaminated or unwholesome; or if it is any part of the product of a diseased animal, or the product of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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NEW SOIL BILL WOULD CREATE STATE BOARD

An Administration bill creating a Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board for the apportionment of Federal soil conservation funds has been introduced in the General Assembly.

Under the Act of Congress appropriating $500,000,000 a year for soil conservation grants the states are required to enact enabling legislation before January 1, 1938. Pennsylvania is the third State to take steps to cooperate with the Federal government.

The Soil Conservation Board would supplant the Soil Conservation Commission recently appointed to act until State legislation could be enacted.

Provisions of the bill are as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That in order to aid in flood control and protect the rivers streams reservoirs and dams of this Commonwealth against the results of soil erosion and incidental therewith to preserve and improve the fertility of soil to promote the economic use and conservation of land to diminish the exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of the soil resources and to reestablish the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income of farmers and those not on farms the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in the execution of a State plan to effectuate the purposes of the act of the Congress of the United States approved the twenty-ninth day of February one thousand nine hundred thirty-six entitled "An act to promote the conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources by temporary Federal aid to farmers and by providing for a permanent policy of Federal aid to States for such purposes" commonly known as the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act"

Section 2 The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to formulate and to submit to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States prior to such time and in such form as said secretary may prescribe a plan to effectuate payments to this Commonwealth of allocations made in accordance with section seven of the said act of Congress of the United States and generally to carry the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act into effect in this Commonwealth

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to receive any moneys allocated to this Commonwealth to effectuate the purposes of said act of Congress and to provide grants-in-aid for agricultural producers including tenants and share croppers and to pay such Federal moneys into the custody of the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue Payments from the State Treasury to persons entitled thereto shall be made under such system of requisitioning and accounting as the State Treasurer and the Department of Agriculture shall prescribe

Section 3 The Department of Agriculture is hereby designated as the agency of the Commonwealth subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to administer any plan submitted and approved It shall have power to promote the organization of such county community regional and State-wide committees or associations of agricultural producers for the purpose of participating in the administration of such plan as it and the said secretary may deem necessary Such plan shall provide for the submission from time to time of such reports to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States as he may deem necessary and shall comply with such requirements as said secretary may prescribe to assure the correctness of and make possible the verifications of such reports

Section 4 There is hereby created in the Department of Agriculture an advisory board to be known as the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board which shall consist of the Secretary of Agriculture the Secretary of Forests and Waters the Superintendent of Public Instruction one representative of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture of this Commonwealth and a representative of the agricultural producers chosen in such manner as may be provided through the organization of the county community regional and State-wide committees or associations organized under the authority of this act The Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board shall elect one of its members as chairman Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum The board shall have and possess all powers and perform all duties generally vested in and imposed upon advisory boards by The Administrative Code of one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine and its amendments

The Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Board shall from time to time advise with the Department of Agriculture in effectuating plans to carry out the provisions of this act and to advise on all such other matters and affairs as are referred to it by the department for advice

Section 5 The Department of Agriculture shall have power to divide the State into a convenient number of regions assigning each of the several counties to a region in order to effectuate the organization of regional committees or associations and otherwise to carry out the purposes of this act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

Section 6 The sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of this act

FARM INCOME SHOWS GAINS SINCE 1930

Cash receipts from the sale of Pennsylvania's principal farm crops were 120 per cent higher in March of this year than in the corresponding month of 1933, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today on the basis of Federal-State crop reports. The cash income from crops for March for the last four years was: 1933, $2,498,000; 1934, $3,465,000; 1935, $3,585,000; 1936, $5,525,000. Cash income from sale of Pennsylvania livestock and livestock products increased from $7,816,000 in March, 1933, to $12,364,000 in March, 1936.

Cash receipts from the sale of principal farm products including both crops and livestock in the North Atlantic States in March of this year were 23 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1935 and were the largest for March since 1930. The percentages of increase over 1935 ranged from 4 percent in Connecticut to 136 per cent in Maine.

Rentals and benefits under the Agricultural Adjustment Act were not considered in these calculations.

For the first quarter of the year the nation's farm receipts averaged 18 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year. Kansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana were the only states reporting losses.

FARM FACTS

Growers report to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that the demand this year for Pennsylvania certified seed potatoes was from two to three times the supply, although the supply was good.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is undertaking this year the most elaborate potato wart eradication program yet attempted. The work is being done in Lilly, Wood, Robertsdale, Flannigan Run and Mauch Chunk, Newtown, Osceola Mills, Smith Mills, Yatesboro, Rural Valley, Moosic and Jackson.

Four hundred samples of seeds submitted by farmers and dealers were tested during April by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Thirty to forty leaves produce enough plant food to develop a good peach and forty to fifty are required by a good-sized apple.

In lamb feeding experiments at State College for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Rustica tobacco is being fed for the control of internal parasites

The area of farm land in Pennsylvania was reduced by 3,280,000 acres from 1910 to 1930. And 4.1 per cent of the remainder is submarginal or unprofitable for farm purposes.

MORE FEDERAL LOANS GIVEN STATE FARMERS

Eleven Production Credit Associations in Pennsylvania increased their Federal farm loans 29.6 per cent during the first four months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1935, it was reported today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Pennsylvania advisory committee on rural resettlement. The number of loans increased 12 per cent.

Slightly more than $980,000 in short-term loans was arranged during the first quarter of 1936 as compared to $689,297 last year.

Organized early in 1934, these farmers' short-term lending associations have advanced to Pennsylvania farmers, a total of $4,812,044, to grow crops, finance dairy production, purchase fertilizers, farm supplies, machinery and work stock. Operated by farmer-members on a cooperative basis and supervised by the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore, through the Production Credit Corporation, these production credit associations are owned by borrowers and have offices or representatives in every county of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO MAY 1, 1936, WITH MONTHLY RANK*

	State	Rank March 1	Rank April 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	1	1	1861.00	1793
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	Pennsylvania	2	2	1845.80	1786
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	4	3	1814.40	1768
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	3	4	1775.65	1749
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farms)	Pennsylvania	7	5	1759.30	1670
Guy A. Leader (Pen 60)	Pennsylvania	5	6	1741.45	1722
James Dryden	California	8	7	1731.10	1721
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	6	8	1725.95	1670
Jos. H. Suppan	Pennsylvania	10	9	1681.40	1586
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	10	1678.00	1607

* E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO APRIL 30, 1933-1936

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
April 30, 1936	67.54	145.77	143.87	24.2	13.39
April 30, 1935	67.85	148.00	148.97	23.8	13.25
April 30, 1934	65.71	138.49	139.29	23.9	11.62
April 30, 1933	62.89	130.88	133.34	23.6	13.56

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SEED DISEASE PLAN BENEFITS STATE GROWERS

Pennsylvania growers of certified tomato seed will save considerable sums through a seed certification agreement reached by the Georgia Department of Agriculture and the seven states supplying Georgia with certified tomato seed, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture announced today.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Agriculture of eight states, including Pennsylvania and Georgia, were represented at the conference which was held in Tifton, Georgia. K. W. Lauer, Plant Pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, represented this State.

Heretofore certified northern seed which showed traces of disease upon inspection in Georgia was shipped back to the State of origin for treatment or retreatment. This involved great expense to the grower. Pennsylvania shipped 5,000 pounds of tomato seeds to Georgia last year.

Under the new agreement the Georgia authorities will permit the shipping of untreated certified seed into Georgia for the growing of certified plants provided the shipper makes arrangements with the Georgia plant grower to treat the seed before planting. Following this treatment laboratory culture tests will be made and the seed retreated when necessary. No certified seed will be returned to the State of origin.

Macrosporium or collar rot is the disease causing the greatest damage. Infection as high as 60 percent has been found. Present methods of treating seeds for this disease have proved unsatisfactory, retreatment being frequently necessary.

Scientists who are making a study of the Macrosporium fungus reported to the conference that the organism is probably air-borne. They have found that where the customary treatment with mercuric chloride was made immediately before planting it proved effective. It has been found that seed has become contaminated with this disease after treatment at harvest time.

While in Georgia, Mr. Lauer visited several planters who are raising tomato plants from Pennsylvania seed. They reported excellent results. None of these fields showed evidence of collar-rot.

Approximately 8,000,000 tomato plants are shipped each year from Georgia to Pennsylvania for transplanting.

CROPS GROW WITHOUT SOIL NEW METHOD

Publication recently in the "Farm Facts" column of the WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture of the fact that 1,000,000 pounds of tomatoes per acre and 1,000 bushels of potatoes per acre have been grown without soil has brought so many inquiries and created such widespread interest that the following additional information is published:

"At the University of California laboratory Dr. W. F. Gericke and General Electric Company engineers have pioneered and developed nutrient plant solution agriculture.

"Briefly, water-filled vats, on the bottom of which are electric heating cables, are covered with mesh chicken wire. Excelsior sawdust, or suitable litter spread on the wire serves as seedbed and insulation against heat loss. Plants or seeds are placed on the bedding, kept moist by water in the basins. As the plants grow, the roots enter the water. Then necessary chemicals are added as fertilizing units supplying the elements, each in proper form and concentration for the use of plants. The chemically treated water is kept at the proper temperature by the electric heating cable, controlled by thermostats."

Commercial growers in Capitola, Los Angeles, Watsonville, and Richmond, California, are now using the water basin method for raising tomatoes, sweet peas and strawberries. One nursery "planted" as seedlings 10,000 tomato plants late last October in a specially constructed greenhouse, 200 by 80 feet. The plants grew up spiral wire supports toward the glass panes in the housetop, their roots passing through the seedbed into the chemically treated and electrically heated water which produced rapid and vigorous growth. The plants attained a height of 10 feet in less than four months.

According to Dr. Gericke, the nurserymen have put tomatoes of unusually high quality on the market ahead of their competitors, who used the soil to grow their crops. The Capitola yield, he said, was large and commanded a decided premium on the market.

FRENCH ORDERS BETTER SERVICE FOR ORCHARDS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is equipping the State College laboratory at Arendtsville, Adams County, for the testing of apples for spray residues. A chemist from the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry will be in charge.

This laboratory will serve the State's great commercial apple district, comprising Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York Counties. It will facilitate their marketing and exporting, effect economies and protect the public, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, who ordered the inauguration of the new service.

Heretofore spray residue tests have been made in the Harrisburg laboratory of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. This was unsatisfactory because of the loss of time. The Arendtsville laboratory will give 24-hour service.

It is proposed to secure student chemists from Pennsylvania colleges to assist the State chemist.

What Is a Fresh Egg?

In response to many inquiries J. Hansell French, explained today that under the Fresh Egg Law the freshness of an egg is not determined by its age. The law contains no time limits.

Irrespective of their age, eggs cannot lawfully be advertised as fresh unless they conform with the following standards:

The air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth and must be localized and regular; the yolk must be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; the white must be firm and clear; the germ must not show any visible development.

Under certain conditions of sanitation and refrigeration eggs may be more than 24 hours old and still meet these requirements. Properly maintained eggs will come within the provision of the law after weeks of storage.

French Warns Bakers About Bread Premiums

Due to the danger of contamination, bakers were warned today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, to discontinue the practice of placing premiums inside bread wrappers.

"Bakers expend large sums in manufacturing and wrapping their products under the most sanitary conditions and then undo all the good they have accomplished by bringing the bread in touch with prizes and coupons in the manufacture or preparation of which no sanitary rules have been observed," Secretary French explained in a formal notice to members of the baking industry.

Elmer E. Harter, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, reports that the practice is especially common in the northeastern portion of the State

FARM FACTS

Tomatoes were first canned hermetically in tin cans at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1847 by Harrison Woodhull Crosby, a horticulturist.

Milk is the only food in nature that has but a single function, that of a food.

Airplanes carrying insect traps at an altitude of one-half mile have caught beetles closely related to the principal carrier of the Dutch elm disease, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised.

"Soil erosion concerns the city taxpayer as much as it concerns the farmer," declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. "Silt is filling city water-supply reservoirs faster than municipalities can pay off loans for the construction of dams."

Scotch scientists tell this one on the Scotch, according to a governmental bulletin received from Scotland by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. White mice, fed the national diet of the Scots languished and died. Other white mice, fed the same diet with the exception that milk was added, waxed fat and healthy.

Eighty thousand growers of eighteen different commodities in thirteen states have entered into marketing agreements under Federal supervision. The farm value of these commodities last year was $126,000,000.

Poultry inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are inspecting and blood-testing 58,000 chickens for one hatchery, an increase of 30,000 over the inspection work done for this hatchery last year.

Commercial apple growers in Pennsylvania have elected H. W. Skinner, Chambersburg; Sheldon Funk, Boyertown, and H. W. Weigle, Aspers, as their representatives in the growers' association which will advertise "Appalachian Apples" grown in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland.

One Georgia nursery has shipped five carloads of tomato plants to Pennsylvania for planting on farms under contract with one of the largest canneries. Sixty thousand plants were shipped to one county.

Pennsylvania tomatoes grown from certified seed and certified plants are the world's best and well traveled, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture claims. The certified seed is grown in Pennsylvania for seeding in Georgia. Georgia sends the young plants grown from these seeds back to Pennsylvania for replanting. The fruit is grown and canned here and Georgia cooks open some of the cans.

Living bacteria, molds and yeasts have been found on strawberries, raspberries and cherries held for three years at a temperature of 15 degrees above zero.

P38-1

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE STATE ACTS

Pennsylvania's war on the devastating Japenese Beetle will be renewed June 15 by the Department of Agriculture when it will send a large number of men into the field to guard the quarantine borders, inspect nurseries and greenhouses, and maintain a watch at terminals.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, has directed the Bureau of Plant Industry to attack this insect pest with greater vigor this year than ever before. Quarantines will be more strict and inspections more thorough. Cars and trucks leaving the quarantined area will be searched for beetle-carrying vegetation.

Eighteen scouts will inspect nurseries and greenhouses and keep on the lookout for illegal shipments of plants. Fourteen inspectors will be assigned to Philadelphia and Pittsburg terminals. Six highway inspection stations will be established on the principal highways entering the northeastern corner of the State from other points in the State.

All of this State is now under quarantine with the exception of Erie, Forest, Mercer, Crawford and Warren Counties and parts of Butler and Clarion Counties.

Restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine are as follows:

"Farm products cannot be moved from the generally infested area to or through any point outside thereof from June 15 to October 16 unless certified by a Federal or State inspector.

"Nurseries and greenhouses must be certified as free from beetles to ship plants and nursery stock from the generally infested area to or through any point outside thereof.

"Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof nor from the generally infested area to or through the lightly infested areas unless certified by an inspector.

"Vegetation must be screened or covered while in transit through infested territory.

"Certificates must be shown on every car, truck, box or package.

"Trucks, cars, wagons and boats must be thoroughly cleaned after being used in the transportation of articles covered by these regulations."

Persons or corporations proposing to ship or move large quantities of vegetation should play safe and file an inspection request with the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Office at Philadelphia. Pittsburgh or New Cumberland, Pa.

There are two heavily infested areas in Pennsylvania. Great damage has been caused in the southeastern corner of the State, where the beetles will be entrenched again this year, and this insect pest has become a serious problem in the vicinity of Harrisburg. Elsewhere in the State the infestation is considerably lighter.

Control measures recommended by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture are as follows:

For shade trees use eight pounds of coated arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water. (Some manufacturers make slightly different recommendations and it is suggested that their recommendations be followed.) As in the case with most sprays this one must be made at the right time. It should begin at the time the first beetles appear. The spray must be thorough, entirely covering the foliage of the trees. In most seasons the spraying should be finished by the end of the first week in July.

The complete covering of the foliage with the poison spray cannot be over emphasized. In many instances this will call for special spray equipment. The operator should be equipped with a rig capable of producing sufficient pressure to send the spray to the tops of the highest trees. Such equipment usually works at a pressure of 600 pounds.

For the protection of grape vines, fruit trees (except peaches), and vegetables, ordinary arsenate of lead, wheat flour and water should be used. The proportion is six pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, and four pounds of wheat flour to 100 gallons of water. In small amounts this would be five ounces of arsenate of lead, three ounces of wheat flour, to five gallons of water.

For peach trees use three pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, two and one-half pounds of flour and ten pounds of hydrated lime to 100 gallons of water. In applying this spray to peach trees remember that it is not advisable to apply it later than four to six weeks before the fruit ripens. In the spraying of fruit trees complete protection requires that all of the foliage be thoroughly covered.

Contact Sprays for Japanese Beetle. When a large number of beetles occur on rare or extremely valuable plants, these may be killed off at once by thoroughly spraying the plants with pyrethrum-soap emulsion. This emulsion is now found on the market under various trade names.

Control of the Grubs in Grassland and Lawns. The grubs are controlled in two ways in lawns and like places: By the use of arsenate of lead mixed in the soil and by treating the soil with carbon bisulfide emulsion.

SHEEP MEN POOL WOOL FOR MARKET

Five thousand Pennsylvania farmers in forty counties are marketing 800,000 pounds of wool through thirty-two wool growers' associations or pools, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

Eighty percent of the wool grown in this State, outside of Greene and Washington Counties, is marketed through pools. The growers have learned through experience that this method of marketing has raised the price level.

Pennsylvania produced 3,218,732 pounds of wool in 1934, the last year for which Federal census figures are available. The 1929 production was 2,970,056 pounds.

The number of sheep and lambs on Pennsylvania farms varies from 400,000 to 600,000, due to fluctuating prices and pasture conditions. Greene and Washington Counties raise 55 percent of this wool-on-the-hoof.

Because the price will depend to a considerable extent upon the condition of the wool, the wool growers' associations carefully instruct their members in the proper preparation of wool for market.

These instructions include the removal from the fleeces of all foreign matter, such as chaff, straw, burrs and dunglocks, the tying of the wool flesh side out with paper twine (binder twine leaves fibers in the fleece) and the storing of the wool in a cool, dry place.

Members of the associations are urged to cooperate in maintaining the prestige of the pool for quality and fair dealing.

State Issues More Stallion Licenses

There was an increase of 11 percent in the number of licensed stallions in Pennsylvania during the first five months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

There were 331 stallions licensed this year to June 1. Last year there were 298. Forty-eight stallions were licensed last month. The May registration in 1935 was thirty-seven. The total registration in 1935 was 366 stallions.

FARM FACTS

Electrically heated hotbeds originated in Sweden where one hotbed covers three thousand square feet and is located one hundred miles north of the arctic circle.

"Almost 200,000,000 tons of organic material springing from farms must be turned into industrial manufacture if the problem of farm surpluses is to be solved," a chemical research consultant claims. He estimates that 20,000,000 tons of this material would provide enough alcohol for a 10 percent dilution of the country's gasoline supply.

There are 8,794 agricultural marketing associations in the United States with a membership of 2,490,000 and doing an annual business of $1,343,000,000, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports on the basis of late Farm Credit Administration records. Dairy cooperatives do the largest volume of business, but there are more grain marketing organizations than dairy groups. Fruit and vegetables are next in line followed by livestock and cotton.

Bovine tuberculosis eradication work in the United States has progressed to the point where 94.8 percent of all counties are now modified accredited counties. There are 6,562,216 herds and 59,076,591 cattle under supervision. Pennsylvania is one of the nine states not yet on the modified accredited list.

Of the 110 species of annual insects recorded in Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Plant Industry only 24 are considered generally injurious to nursery stock, orchards and greenhouse plants. Some scale insects injurious to fruit trees are likewise injurious to many ornamental trees and shrubs in nurseries and on private grounds.

Only six states shipped more carloads of apples than Pennsylvania since the fruit harvest last fall. Pennsylvania shipped 2,323 carloads of apples from the 1935 crop, compared with 3,854 carloads of 1934 apples. The eastern apple states shipped a little more than half the total shipment of the much-advertised northwestern product.

New Hampshire farmers who sell their eggs from roadside stands must state the size of the egg if they advertise price.

The Seed World issue of May 22, publishes an article stressing the importance to farmers of the certification of small grain, a service recently inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Good horses are bringing higher prices and finding a better demand. The breeding associations are also more active and have been successful in creating greater interest in the breeding of horses and mules.

The number of licensed stallions by counties follows:

County	Total	County	Total
Adams	9	Lackawanna	2
Allegheny	5	Lancaster	8
Armstrong	9	Lawrence	8
Beaver	4	Lebanon	4
Bedford	10	Lehigh	1
Berks	4	Luzerne	5
Blair	3	Lycoming	2
Bradford	10	McKean	1
Bucks	6	Mercer	10
Butler	10	Mifflin	4
Cambria	3	Monroe	3
Center	3	Montgomery	2
Chester	13	Northampton	3
Clarion	8	Northumberland	2
Clearfield	5	Perry	2
Clinton	4	Potter	2
Columbia	3	Snyder	1
Crawford	23	Somerset	9
Cumberland	7	Sullivan	5
Dauphin	4	Susquehanna	6
Delaware	2	Tioga	4
Erie	7	Venango	3
Fayette	9	Warren	1
Franklin	20	Washington	4
Fulton	4	Wayne	1
Greene	5	Westmoreland	14
Huntingdon	3	Wyoming	1
Indiana	10	York	18
Jefferson	9	Out of State	7
Juniata	1	Total	341

PA 1.24/4

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WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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PENNSYLVANIA FARM VALUES SHOW GAIN

Pennsylvania farm values are four percent higher this year than last year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today upon the completion of a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey. The average for the State is now within fourteen percent of the pre-war level.

Three years ago the acre value of farm land in this State had dropped to 78 percent of the pre-war normal. That point marked the bottom of a precipitous slide from the all-time high in 1920 of 140 percent.

Farm conditions improved in 1934 sufficiently to turn the curve of acre values upward for a one percent gain. Last year a further gain of three percent was experienced. The 1936 average is eight percent above the low of 1933.

Government statisticians attribute the upward turn in values to larger farm incomes, relieved credit conditions and a marked demand for small farms. Fewer farm foreclosures and a trend toward part-cash transactions in farm purchases were reported. Most transactions are for from one-third to one-half cash, with first mortgages for from three to seven years for the balance. Purchasers appear to be equally divided between people with part time work in industry, seeking to supplement their incomes, and farmers who are taking advantage of the favorable land prices. Even Western farmers are among the inquirers, and men planning use for their bonus money add to the number.

Small, well located farms, from 5 to 20 acres, which can be had at a bargain, are most in demand. Occasionally there is an inquiry for a farm around 100 acres suitable for dairying or general farming, and not infrequently, in southeastern Pennsylvania, for acreages with improvements which may be conveniently remodeled for country homes.

The money market continues perplexing. Although money is reported to be plentiful, little appears to be readily available for the financing of farm real estate.

Farm values since 1920 in comparison with the pre-war normal of 100 were as follows: 1920, 140 percent; 1925, 114; 1930, 107; 1931, 101; 1932, 96; 1933, 78; 1934, 79; 1935, 82.

The curve in values for the country as a whole moved from 170 percent in 1920 down to 73 percent in 1933. It has now moved up to 82 percent. The most disastrous decline in values was in South Carolina where the curve dipped from 230 percent down to 57 percent.

Farm Product Prices Above Pre-war Level

Pennsylvania farmers are selling their products for prices averaging three points higher than the pre-war level, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reported to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today. The price level in May was 103, the same as in April.

May prices were higher than April prices for the following Pennsylvania farm products: Corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, apples, lambs, horses and eggs. Wheat, hogs, beef, veal, milk and sheep prices were lower.

The table below gives the State and national farm prices in dollars for certain products as of May 15, with April and pre-war comparisons revised:

Commodity	May 1910-'14	April 1936	May 1936
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	.94	.93
Corn per bu.	.72	.66	.67
Oats per bu.	.51	.39	.40
Barley per bu.	.69	.55	.56
Rye per bu.	.79	.60	.61
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.58	.54
Potatoes per bu.	.76	.85	1.05
Hay per ton	17.15	8.90	9.20
Apples per bu.	1.02	.85	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	9.90	9.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.60	6.90	6.80
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.74	9.10	8.90
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.14	4.40	4.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	8.40	8.80
Milk cows per head	52.22	72.00	70.00
Horses per head	179.00	152.00	156.00
Mules per head	....	160.00	159.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.198	.191
Turkeys per lb.	....	.25	.240
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.48	2.00	1.90
Butter per lb.	.28	.31	.29
Butterfat per lb.	....	.31	.29
Eggs per doz.	.182	.192	.195
Wool per lb.	.22	.27	.27
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war Base		
UNITED STATES	100	105	103
Grain	100	89	88
Fruits and vegetables	100	89	103
Meat animals	100	125	118
Dairy products	100	114	106
Chickens and eggs	100	97	101
Unclassified	100	94	97
PENNSYLVANIA	100	103	103
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	110	131
Meat animals	100	116	114
Dairy products	100	119	112
Chickens and eggs	100	90	90
Unclassified	100	58	60
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	121	121
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	85
Pennsylvania	100	85	85

FRENCH ASKS FARMERS SAVE GAME BIRDS

Describing the quail and ring-necked pheasant as among the greatest benefactors of the farmer and gardener, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today called upon the farmers of Pennsylvania to protect the field nests of these game birds by the universal use of "flushing bars" on mowing and harvesting machines.

Quail and pheasants feed upon weed seeds and insects. Protected coveys often keep garden insect populations down to the point where spraying is unnecessary. A federal ornithologist estimates the value of wildlife to the farmer at 22.6 cents per acre. On this basis the value to Pennsylvania farmers is $7,000,000.

Use of the "flushing bar" flushes the birds from their nests in hay fields warning the operator in time to permit him to raise the knives of his machine in passing over the nest. These patches of tall grass should then be left standing until the young birds leave their nests.

Fifteen hundred ring-necked pheasant eggs were saved on one 125-acre Pennsylvania farm by this method. In another small field seventeen nesting quail were discovered in one mowing and the birds and eggs saved.

Conservationists estimate that 500,000 quail and ring-necked pheasants would be saved for the farmers and sportsmen this year if the "flushing bar" were universally used.

Pennsylvania Game News describes two types of "flushing bars" which can be made on the farm without cost:

"The English flushing bar consists of a light-weight pole about ten to twelve feet long, attached to the front end of the tongue of the mowing machine and projecting over the path of the cutter bar.

"From this pole, and 8" to 10" apart, are suspended short wires, to the ends of which are attached short lengths of old chain (old cross links of auto chains are excellent). The ends of the chains should just drag the ground so that in mowing they will sweep lightly over and through the grass.

"In order to prevent the inner chain from tangling in the horse's feet when turning, a diagonal wire should be run from the middle of the pole to that chain, attaching it about half way down the inner wire.

"The best means of attaching the pole to the tongue of the mower is to make up two brackets of old strap iron, in the form of a right angle, with each arm about eighteen inches long. These should be drilled for ⅜" bolts by which they are attached to the tongue. The pole may then be fastened by means of bolts or wired to these brackets. If it is felt that this is too complicated, the pole may be wired to the neck-yoke, but the brackets are easily made, and are far more preferable.

"When a nesting bird is flushed, jump the knives of the mower over a patch of grass around the nest. The bird will return to the nest. It is important that flushing devices be used while mowing first 30 to 50 yards around edge of fields where majority of game birds nest.

"The burlap sack flushing device is of simple construction. A light bamboo pole extends out from the neckyoke and burlap sacks attached. The sacks are weighted slightly to hold them down—cross links from old tire chains are good weights. The outer end is supported by a strap from the hames.

"When a nesting bird is flushed, jump the knives of the mower, leaving a patch of grass around the nest. The bird will return and hatch her young."

FARM FACTS

Electric heating units are being used for soil sterilization. By raising the temperature of the soil to 180 degrees, (they) kill weed seeds, insects and fungi. In this germless dirt plants attain a vigorous, uniform growth.

Pennsylvanians eat less meat than do Westerners, but more than the average Southerner eats.

A European packer places a green leaf under the glass lid of his food containers and warns the customer not to accept his products after the leaf shrivels.

Guests at Danish weddings were once directed to bring a pint of fresh milk and two "potter" of cream.

In cutting a mature tomato the knife slips aside the seeds whereas it cuts through the seeds of an immature tomato.

C. C. C. camp rations include two ounces of butter per day per man.

Ten pounds or nearly five quarts of milk make one pound of cheese.

A sugar made from the dahlia is twice as sweet as cane or beet sugar.

Arrests for 130 violations of the food laws were made in May by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture reported today. These resulted from 2,427 inspections and investigations.

Out of 90,451 cattle tested and 12,485 cattle retested last month for bovine tuberculosis by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 504 reactors were found.

Poultry inspectors of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture certified 8,543 hens in eight flocks last month. They made seventy flock and hatchery inspections, seven Record of Performance inspections and 263 fresh egg law investigations.

Twenty-two licenses were issued to milk and cream testers in May the Bureau of Markets report for that month shows. An equal number of licenses were issued to milk and cream weighers and twenty-two milk and cream dealers were licensed. The Division of Cooperatives received fifty reports from cooperatives.

Dog licenses issued during the first five months of this year came within 2,260 of the all-time record set last year and exceeded by 14,133 the number issued during the first five months of 1934, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, showed today in a report on dog law enforcement.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GYPSY MOTH PROJECT ON LARGE SCALE

Spraying an entire mountainside with spray brought through mile-long hose lines under 1,000 pounds pressure and thrown more than 100 feet into the air has been accomplished by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture and the Works Progress Administration in the gypsy moth eradication project in Luzerne, Lackawanna and nearby counties.

During the winter and early spring 400,000 acres were scouted for moth and trespass permits obtained from several thousand property owners. Certain infested areas were enclosed with over seven miles of fencing to keep out livestock. More than 300,000 burlap bands were wrapped around trees as moth traps and detectors.

More than twelve hundred persons have been employed on the project and several communities have cooperated. More than 100 tons of arsenate of lead and more than 4,000 gallons of fish oil will be used during May and June. Trees in several townships are being sprayed and in addition all shade trees and other plant growth will be sprayed in several towns and cities.

The gypsy moth infestation in this State has been confined to portions of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Wayne, Monroe, Carbon and Pike Counties. Nursery stock is believed to have brought the pest into the State from New England. The insect defoliates and finally kills trees.

Commercial Gardens Produce Big Crop

Commercial vegetable growers in Pennsylvania harvested 115,830 acres in 1934, according to a census report recently released. The Department of Agriculture is now computing the farm cash income from these valuable crops.

Farm families numbering 165,671 consumed $5,461,706 in home-grown vegetables in that year. Lancaster County farmers were the largest consumers of their own vegetables, their consumption being valued at $273,578. York County is second.

Production figures for the five leading vegetables are: snap or string beans, 8,279 acres on 11,056 farms; cabbages, 10,915 acres on 15,790 farms; sweet corn, 40,183 acres on 30,140 farms; tomaties, 15,966 acres on 15,711 farms; watermelons, 1,270 acres on 1,674 farms; all other vegetables except potatoes, 39,217 acres on 32, 255 farms.

In discussing these Federal census figures J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said that the next agricultural census in Pennsylvania will show a tremendous gain in commercial vegetable production. Since the last census the opening of new canneries in Southeastern and Central Pennsylvania has encouraged many farmers to divert hundreds of acres from other crops to vegetables.

Bucks, York, Allegheny, Lancaster and Erie, in the order named, are the largest vegetable producing counties in the State.

Guard Maple Products Against Foreign Matter

Maple sirup producers were cautioned today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, against the use of containers which might leave deposits of foreign matter in the sirup.

The United States Food and Drug Administration has just notified the authorities in the several maple sirup producing states that excessive amounts of mineral residue have been found in samples of maple sirup. As much as ten times the legal tolerance has been reported.

Secretary French asks the maple sirup producers of Pennsylvania to protect the purity of their products by discarding galvanized pails used in the collection of sap and by avoiding the use of white lead paint and solder high in lead content in the repair of storage tanks for maple sirup.

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has reported no cases of impure maple sirup this season. The Pennsylvania product is the best in the world and every precaution is taken to maintain that high stadard of quality and purity.

WATER HEMLOCK POISONS CATTLE

Several recent poisonings of pastured cattle have been traced to the deadly Water Hemlock, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today in a warning to farmers pasturing cattle in swampy meadows.

Water Hemlock (Cicuta maculata) is very prevalent in swampy and meadow pastures in Pennsylvania. It is especially abundant along the banks of streams flowing through these lowland pastures. The poison seems to be most virulent in the springtime when the plant is young and full of sap. At this time, the cattle seem to eat it more readily than later in the season when the plant becomes more tough and perhaps not quite so palatable. Water Hemlock is so poisonous that a very small amount will cause death. Cattle have been poisoned by drinking water which stands in little pools where they have tramped about and crushed some of the roots of the Water Hemlock plant. Children have also been poisoned by eating these rather fleshy roots in mistake for parsnips. At this time of the year the plant is so inconspicuous that it will not attract the attention of the farmer who naturally lays the trouble to something else.

Water Hemlock belongs to the family of plants commonly called the Parsley Family. It has a fleshy perennial root and when fully grown, has a stem which may attain a height of six or eight feet. The leaves are finely divided; each leaflet is sharp pointed, thin, and rather coarsely toothed. The flowers are arranged in clusters similar to the cluster of flowers produced by the common wild carrot to which Water Hemlock is rather closely related.

The Parsley Family contains a number of poisonons plants. Water Hemlock is no doubt the greatest offender in Pennsylvania. Another one is the Poison Hemlock which fortunately is very seldom eaten by cattle. It was the Poison Hemlock which is said to have furnished the "Cup of Death" given to Socrates in ancient Athens.

Farmers who lose livestock by death in the spring of the year should look for Water Hemlock, especially if the pasture contains swampy or meadow areas. They should immediately have someone who is acquainted with the Water Hemlock search the pasture for this poisonous plant. Write the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for a copy of Bulletin 531, entitled "Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania."

FARM FACTS

Healthy, well-fed plants are not easily winter-killed.

Carbon dioxide is being used to "anesthetize" fruits and vegetables to preserve their freshness and to check decay organisms during the cooling process in cold storage and while being prepared for canning.

According to James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, more than 1,000 varieties of strawberries are grown in the United States and some of the best are grown in this State. The domestic American berry is the result of hybridizing in Europe of wild strawberries brought by early settlers form North and South America.

Pastures need a breathing spell during the grazing season, declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. With alternate grazing the pasture improves and the grazing animals gain weight more rapidly than when continuous grazing is maintained.

An abandoned coal-mine shaft has been converted into a Roquefort cheese curing room by a Pennsylvania cheese manufacturer. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by scientists that Roquefort cheese of a quality second to none can be produced commercially from Pennsylvania milk.

Some species of grasshoppers, under the stimulus of hunger, develop the ability to fly long distances, United States Department of Agriculture scientists have discovered.

An investigation in Central Pennsylvania by Department of Agriculture agents detected thirty violations of the State Fresh Egg Law in 241 business places visited.

French Issues List 1936 Fairs In State

Eighty-one county and local fairs are listed in a bulletin of Pennsylvania fairs issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture today. Six other fairs reported but have not fixed their dates. There were eighty-three fairs in the State last year.

The bulletin contains the name of the fair, the location and date and the name of the secretary.

Spring Mills Fair at Conshohocken from July 10 to 18 will open the fair season in this State. The Genesee Fair in Potter County from November 5 to 7 will close the season.

Copies of this fair list may be obtained from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to June 1, 1936, with Monthly Rank *

	State	Rank April 1	Rank May 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	1	1	2123.10	2026
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	Pennsylvania	2	2	1207.30	2030
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	3	3	2089.85	2027
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	4	4	2039.60	1995
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Pen 14)	Pennsylvania	5	5	2023.30	1912
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	7	6	1996.25	1967
Guy A. Leader (Pen 60)	Pennsylvania	6	7	1983.25	1947
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	8	8	1956.45	1897
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	10	9	1928.90	1838
Coop B. & H. Co. (Pen 20)	Pennsylvania	11	10	1918.00	1798

E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary to May 31, 1933-1936

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
May 31, 1936	67.34	167.56	164.33	24.3	15.29
May 31, 1935	67.52	164.09	164.07	24.0	15.18
May 31, 1934	64.98	157.63	157.90	23.9	13.86
May 31, 1933	62.77	150.85	152.54	23.8	16.42

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JUNE 23, 1909, AT THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG, PA., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 6, 1900

J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. 21 Harrisburg, Pa., July 2, 1936 No. 27

PENNSYLVANIA BECOMING LEADING TOMATO PRODUCER

Tomato culture for canning purposes in Pennsylvania is increasing at a rate which, if maintained, will give the State by 1940 an acreage of 35,000 or a gain of 1,000 percent since 1929, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, revealed today. He characterized the gains in tomato acreage as an outstanding development in agriculture in this State.

Only 3,400 acres were devoted to growing the "improved love apple" seven years ago. The acreage this year is 14,000, a gain of 320 percent.

A large part of this tremendous growth is due to tomato juice manufacture, which has grown rapidly in Pennsylvania because the solid, highly colored and well ripened Keystone-State tomatoes excel not only in the manufacture of prime tomato juice, but also in the canning of whole tomatoes, in soups and in the manufacture of many other tomato products. So favorable are the Pennsylvania climate and soil conditions to the growing of tomatoes that the buyer of raw stock for the largest soup plant in the world stated that "Pennsylvania is the heart of the tomato belt of the Country. The climate, rich and well-tended farm lands, and nearness to markets makes Pennsylvania the center of this great industry. Tomatoes are grown to the east, west, north and south of Pennsylvania, but because of ideal conditions of growth and location a much greater future for tomato growing is in store for the Keystone State."

As a cash crop, tomatoes have had an exceptional record in the past few years compared with other farm crops. It is significant that the price paid for tomatoes in the United States was above parity in 1920 and in all years since 1923. The average prices of all other farm products as a group have been well below parity for this period. It is also worthy of note that the prices paid for canning tomatoes in Pennsylvania in 1935 were higher than in any state in the Union except in New Jersey, where the average price paid growers was $14.50. The price was $13.40 in Pennsylvania compared with $10.60 in Indiana, $9.70 in Ohio, $11.60 in New York and $12.50 in Maryland, all large tomato-growing states.

The growth in tomato growing in the state is a boon not only to growers and canners but also to cannery workers, to transportation interests and to cannery supply people who include those who furnish coal, cans, labels, cartons, machinery, plants, seeds and the countless other essentials necessary to the canning industry. In breaking down the canned tomato dollar, Secretary French points out the grower receives 25c, labor 18c, for can, cases, labels, etc. 39c, selling costs 6c, for taxes, insurance and other fixed charges 7c, and undivided which includes depreciation, interest on investment and profits, 5c.

The principal tomato sections of the State in the past have included York, Franklin and Cumberland Counties. In recent years large acreages have also been planted in Adams, Erie, Lancaster, Columbia, Bucks and Schuylkill Counties. Much of this increased acreage has been contracted for by large producers of national renown, who have been attracted to Pennsylvania because of the excellent conditions which exist here for the growing and canning of high quality tomato products. This growth has been so great and the cash return to growers has been so satisfactory that it is not difficult to see a still greater increase in the tomato canning industry of the State within the next decade.

According to D. M. James, State Supervising Inspector, approximately 70 percent of the 1930 Pennsylvania harvest will be purchased under Federal grades and State inspection. The good reputation of Pennsylvania tomatoes is due in large part to the improvement of their quality through State grading during the last ten years.

STATE'S STAND WINS SUPPORT

The May-June issue of The Allied Veterinarian contains the following editorial discussing recent moves made by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, to stop the promiscuous administration of biological products to livestock:

"Highest honors to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the forward-looking action recently taken by its Bureau of Animal Industry. The Bureau has virtually decreed that all lay administration of biologics in the treatment of livestock must cease.

"Since the promiscuous sale of biological products has been a marked factor in disseminating communicable diseases, especially of poultry, a fact brought forcibly home in letters received from poultry owners, the recent ruling means better control of livestock diseases in the State.

"It is the attitude of the Bureau that the veterinary practitioner has received basic training in diagnosing, controlling and eradicating transmissible diseases of animals and is, therefore, the logical person to supervise the use of all such products.

"Acting under laws enacted in 1909 and 1913, the Bureau has full powers to regulate the sale of 'any biological product intended for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes with animals' as well as the administration of 'any virus or other substance containing pathogenic or disease-producing germs of a kind that is virulent for man or for animals.'

"It is the purpose of the Pennsylvania Department to issue to all biological houses operating in Pennsylvania a permit to sell biological products, with the understanding that all such products used for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes will be sold only to licensed practitioners of veterinary medicine.

"That the acts under which the Bureau operates have teeth is demonstrated by a conviction recently secured for selling biological products without a permit.

"The determined stand of the Bureau is expected to be especially helpful among poultry raisers, where lay-administration has been rampant."

BACK TO FARM TREND STRONG IN THIS STATE

The back-to-the-farm movement augmented Pennsylvania's farm population by 180,000 persons during the last five years, according to the latest census figures.

There are now 975,082 persons living on farms in this State whereas the U. S. Census Bureau in 1931 reported a farm population at that time of 856,694.

The State now has a non-white farm population of 4,525 persons.

Pennsylvania has 191,284 farms on which there are 213,140 occupied dwellings and 9,148 unoccupied dwellings.

During this five-year period Pennsylvania became a part of the largest subsistence-farming area due to the vast numbers of unemployed miners and mill, factory and lumber workers who sought a temporary subsistence on small abandoned farms or on the farms of relatives and friends. This area extends along the hills and mountains of the Appalachian system from Pennsylvania to Alabama.

The farm population of the United States is now 2,000,000 persons above that of five years ago. One out of every sixteen persons who are living on farms now was living in an urban center five years ago.

While whites were going back to the farm colored farmers were pouring into the cities. There were 200,000 more colored farmers in the United States five years ago than now.

FARM FACTS

The average milk production of sows is 6.8 pounds daily, according to recent tests. That is double the results of the first recorded test made 70 years ago.

Weeds cause an annual loss of approximately $24,000,000 to Pennsylvania farmers, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, head botanist of the State Department of Agriculture. This loss is reckoned in increased labor costs, increased wear and tear on machinery, decreased yield, decreased value of farm products, reduced market value of the farm, loss of livestock killed by poisonous and injurious weeds.

Canada thistle, quack grass, wild carrot, wild mustard and ragweed are the five most common and perhaps most noxious weeds growing on farms in this State, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Farm bankruptcies in the United States totaled 4,311 last year, compared with 5,917 in 1933 and 4,716 in 1934. The decline last year of 8.6 per cent in farm bankruptcies was relatively greater than the decline for any other occupational group.

MEASURES WILL GUARD STATE'S BLUEBERRIES

Steps to control the blueberry maggot which has caused considerable loss to shippers of wild huckleberries or blueberries in several Northeastern Pennsylvania counties were taken at a conference of shippers and Federal and State officials in the office of J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Huckleberry picking has developed into a $400,000 industry in this State, the operations centering in the Pocono Mountains. Men, women and children pick the berries and sell them either direct to the consumer or to shippers. Chicago markets are heavy buyers. While the berries grow wild some landowners promote their growth by burning over their patches periodically.

As a result of the conference the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture will send trained men into the infested areas during the shipping season to supervise the inspection of berries. Shippers have employed boys as inspectors heretofore.

Dr. C. S. Brinton, of the United States Food and Drug Administration, reported at the conference that Pennsylvania berries worth thousands of dollars had been confiscated and destroyed in other states because maggots had developed in the berries in transit. Roger M. Baker, State entomologist, explained that only a portion of the infested berries can be detected by placing them in water as some of them will float.

It was suggested that experiments be made with traps to determine the date of emergence of the adult or fly. With this information, the growers and shippers could observe the emergence of the adults and rush their shipments into the markets before the eggs are laid in the berries.

The Springbrook Blueberry Shippers Association was represented at the conference. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture was represented by Deputy Secretary Harry M. Turrell, Dr. R. H. Bell, Directeor of Plant Industry; Roger M. Baker, Head entomologist, D. M. James, fruit and vegetable inspector of the Bureau of Markets; James L. States, Market Analyst, Bureau of Markets, and V. B. Hausknect, chief chemist of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., July 9, 1936 | No. 28

FRENCH LAUDS STATE FARMERS FOR PROGRESS

"Agriculture in Pennsylvania is in a more favorable condition today than it has been for several years," declared J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, in a statement issued today.

"Farmers in our State are enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than they have experienced for a number of years, and prospects for the farmer in the Keystone State are brighter than they have been since 1920, to which year the agricultural troubles of the country date," Secretary French continued.

"Thousands of farmer correspondents have been piling up evidence of the new era for agriculture in the offices of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at Harrisburg. The impressive and gratifying facts I am about to cite are all drawn from this evidence.

"The cash income of Pennsylvania farmers was $158,590,000 in 1932 and $223,500,000 in 1935. The increase in 1933 was $18,169,000 over 1932. The 1934 income was $44,979,000 more than that of 1932 and the 1935 income exceeded that of 1932 by $64,910,000, making a total accumulated gain in cash income for those three years of $128,058,000.

"The total farm value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine in Pennsylvania was increased $51,031,000 in the last three years.

"Pennsylvania farm land is worth 8% more today than it was in 1933. Between 1920 and 1933 this average value dropped 62%.

"During the twelve years of declining farm values farm properties in Pennsylvania were a drug on the market, but today there is a good demand for farms in some sections of Pennsylvania and transactions involving the transfer of farm real estate are being reported from all sections. Small farms of from 5 to 10 acres are readily salable, especially near the larger centers of population.

"Farm product prices strike the most optimistic note when compared with the cash levels of four years ago. Pennsylvania farmers have been getting $9.10 per 100 lbs. for their hogs this year. In 1932 hogs were bringing $2.75. Beef cattle prices jumped from $4.15 in 1932 to $7.10 in 1936. Prices for veal calves are more than one third higher than they were 3 years ago. And sheep prices have jumped from $2.45 in 1932 to $3.85 in 1936. Lamb prices are 50% higher and wool prices have increased by the same percentage. Horses that were bringing $103.50 in 1932 are now selling for $149. During the same period the price of mules on the farm increased from $109 to $150. Poultry, eggs, butterfat, milk and farm butter prices increased proportionally during this same period. In the spring of 1932 corn was selling for 25.1 cents per bushel and wheat was 37 cents per bushel. On May 15 of this year corn was up to 54 cents and wheat was selling for 83 cents a bushel.

"Perhaps the safest barometer of farm conditions is farm credit and I am able to report at this time that banks are again lending money to our farmers. The experience of the farm credit administration with payments on loans to farmers is convincing proof that the farmers of Pennsylvania are now in a position to maintain their credit at their local banks.

"Pennsylvania farmers who cooperated under the AAA with their co-workers of the soil for the advancement and for the present and future security of all agriculture received from the Federal Government $3,339,327.94 in AAA rentals and benefit payments. The farm credit administration has refinanced Pennsylvania farm loans totaling $16,698,000 which represents a 'scaling down' of principal in the amount of $1,219,000 and an annual saving in interest of $240,000. Every dollar of this represents a saving for farmers who have been in distress.

"In summing up we find the cash farm income increasing rapidly and steadily, farm values within 14% of pre-war levels, farm product prices from 25% to 330% higher, farm credit renewed, a new demand for farm properties, and a rapidly rising consumption of farm products.

"I congratulate Pennsylvania agriculture on the phenomenal progress it has made in the last three years."

HISTORIC FARM DATES

1686—Pennsylvania's first agricultural fair held in Philadelphia.

1862—President Lincoln signed the Morrell Act providing Federal grants of land for State Colleges of agriculture.

1873—First Grange national convention.
National Grange launches war against monopolistic control of railroads.

1876—Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture (Now the Department of Agriculture) created.

1889—First State appropriation for control of livestock diseases.

1895—State Department of Agriculture created.
State Livestock Sanitary Board created.

1902—Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union organized.

1917—First State Farm Show.

1920—American Farm Bureau Federation organized.

1922—Capper-Volstead Act passed legalizing farm marketing cooperatives.

1927—McNary-Haugen bill passed and vetoed.
Pennsylvania Farm Show Commission created.

1928—McNary-Haugen bill passed and vetoed for second time.

1929—Federal Farm Board created by Agricultural Marketing Act.

1931—Pennsylvania Farm Show Building dedicated.

1933—Agricultural Adjustment Act passed.

1936—Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional.
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act passed.

GOOD OLD TIMES

Pennsylvania farm families were large in 1890—averaging five members to a family—but their cost of subsistence was small, according to records of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. An itemized expense account of the average farm family for one year published at that time, reads as follows:

5 bushels of wheat	$21.00
1000 lbs. of pork	45.00
64.5 lbs. sugar	14.10
9.95 lbs. coffee	12.45
1.55 lbs. tea	3.85
Clothing for five persons	75.00
20 bu. potatoes	4.00
200 lbs. butter	30.00
100 doz. eggs	10.00
2 qts. milk per day	21.90
200 lbs. fresh meat	24.00
Fish	5.00
Light	5.00
Salt for table use	2.00
Spices	2.00
Table ware	5.00
Furniture and bedding	10.00
Church fees	10.00
Tobacco	10.00
Grange fees	5.00
Soap, etc.	5.00
Tax on occupation	2.00
Extra expenses of visitors	10.00
Physician's bills	20.00
Sundries not enumerated	25.00
House rent	120.00
Fruit	20.00
Vegetables	20.00
Fuel	10.00
Total	$547.30

FARM FACTS

The importance of the marginal land problem is illustrated, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, by the fact that 48.8 per cent of the nation's farms produce only 10.8 percent of its farm products. There are 15,000,000 farm people on these farms.

There is a superstition that wire placed in the hide of a cow will prevent Blackleg, but Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, claims the only thing the practice prevents is a top price for the hide thus punctured.

The gardens of Theodosia on the Black Sea were watered in 500 B. C. by thirteen enormous pyramids of crushed limestone which by collecting atmospheric moisture provided under excessively dry climatic conditions 154,000 gallons of water a day. Through dehydration of air one of the "aerial wells" at Traus, France, still supplies the town with water.

In 1899, according to the Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for that year, the annual income of the average farm family in this State was $991.29 and the annual income of the average industrial worker including executives, was $484.40.

The old saying, "A farmer's work is never done," should now be amended to read in the past tense. A survey of 250 farms in four typical farming communities reveals that, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, the average farmer apportions his day as follows: Field work, 7.8 hours; chores, 1.5 hours; sleep, 8.2 hours; leisure, 4.2 hours; meals, 2.3 hours.

Supplies and production of farm products are reported by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, as follows: slightly larger acreage of winter wheat, larger acreage of spring wheat and crop prospects favorable, world stocks of old wheat 300,000,000 bushels below last year and now normal, moderate stocks of old potatoes, production of chickens and eggs high with fewer chickens in storage, strong demand for broilers with fewer in stock, more turkeys held for breeders, dairy production up, butter in storage abnormally low, butter imports negligible.

NURSERY STOCK DEMAND STRONG

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today reported an unprecedented demand for State inspection and certification of nursery, greenhouse and other plant stock, indicating a revival of this Pennsylvania industry.

Last month the Bureau of Plant Industry issued 4,165 certificates for parcel post and express shipments, 3,636 certificates for motor shipments and for deliveries between classified growers and dealers, 308 certificates for the corn borer, and 32 stamp certificates on personal inspections.

The demand for nursery stock has been so heavy in this State that one out-of-state dealer has shipped into the state in a single month forty-nine carloads of stock.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY GIVEN B-T RATING

The Bureau of Animal Industry today recommended Philadelphia County for rating as a modified accredited County under the bovine tuberculosis eradication program, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. This leaves five Pennsylvania counties without such rating.

There are 210 dairy herds and 1,140 cattle under supervision in Philadelphia County.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. HANSELL FRENCH, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM PRICES NEAR PARITY

An increase of five points in the index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal farm products during the thirty days ending June 15 was reported today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

This marked improvement in prices at the farm was due to sharp advances in prices for potatoes, hogs, and apples as well as to moderate advances in prices for eggs, wool, butterfat and corn. Wheat, sheep and lamb prices declined.

The index of Pennsylvania farm prices on June 15 was 108 compared with 103 on May 15 and with the pre-war base of 100. The index for the nation was 107 on June 15.

Starting with a pre-war base of 100, the present State index of prices by groups of commodities follows: fruits and vegetables, 180; meat animals, 114; dairy products, 107; chickens and eggs, 96; grain, 92; unclassified, 64.

With an index of 108 for prices farmers receive and an index of 121 for prices farmers pay for the goods they buy the Pennsylvania farmer is now the nearest to economic parity that he has been in several years.

The following table gives the prices in dollars:

Commodity	June 1910-'14	May 1936	June 1936
Wheat per bu.	$.99	.93	.93
Corn per bu.	.74	.67	.68
Oats per bu.	.51	.40	.39
Barley per bu.	.69	.56	.54
Rye per bu.	.80	.61	.61
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.54	.56
Potatoes per bu.	.79	1.05	1.50
Hay per ton	16.86	9.20	9.70
Apples per bu.	....	.90	1.10
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	9.60	9.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.66	6.80	6.80
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.84	8.90	9.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	4.40	4.15
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	8.80	8.90
Milk cows per head	53.06	70.00	71.00
Horses per head	177.20	156.00	156.00
Mules per head	.....	159.00	157.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.191	.194
Turkeys per lb.	....	.24	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.39	1.90	1.80
Butter per lb.	.26	.29	.28
Butterfat per lb.	....	.29	.29
Eggs per doz.	.200	.195	.215
Wool per lb.	.22	.27	.30
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	103	107
Grain	100	88	87
Fruits and vegetables	100	103	115
Meat animals	100	118	120
Dairy products	100	106	106
Chickens and eggs	100	101	103
Unclassified	100	97	120
PENNSYLVANIA	100	103	108
Grain	100	92	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	131	180
Meat animals	100	114	114
Dairy products	100	112	107
Chickens and eggs	100	90	96
Unclassified	100	60	64
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	121	121
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	85	88
Pennsylvania	100	85	89

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES FIND GOOD MARKET

The demand this year for Pennsylvania certified seed potatoes again exceeded the supply, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today when the Bureau of Plant Industry certified the last of this year's seed for shipment to growers in this and other States.

Potter, Somerset and Cambria County growers are planting larger acreages of potatoes for certified seed purposes this year than heretofore.

In this State 71,445 farm operators worked a total of 7,620,539 hours off the farm for pay during 1934 the year covered by a census report just compiled. Thirty-seven percent of the farm operators did part-time work off the farm, averaging 107 days in labor not connected with their farms. Farm labor, whether family or hired, does not come under the classification of operator.

PROTECT STATE'S WILD FLOWERS

For the protection of Pennsylvania's wild flowers, many rare species of which are in danger of extermination, Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, gives the following "Do's" and "Don't's" of wild-flower picking.

"Learn to know the wild flowers that should be protected. Stop to admire and enjoy them, but leave them for the enjoyment of others.

"In picking flowers that need protection be careful not to destroy the propagating parts of the plant nor the leaves which manufacture the food for those organs.

"Pick flowers from wild plants, particularly shrubs and trees like the dogwood, mountain laurel and rhododendron, as you would if they were growing in your own garden or lawn.

"Some of Pennsylvania's rarest flowers may occasionally be found in rather large colonies which may lead one to think that there is no danger of extermination. In such cases, picking, if done at all, should be very sparing.

"Rare wild flowers are usually very difficult to grow in cultivation. Therefore do not attempt to transplant them to the garden or lawn unless the soil, moisture, and light conditions are very similar to those in which they are found in the wild state."

The Department publishes an interesting, illustrated booklet on the "Preservation of Wild Flowers. A postcard asking for General Bulletin 508 to Division of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., will bring a copy.

FARM SHOW BUILDING HAS MANY USES

Pennsylvania's Farm Show Building has served several emergency purposes and housed numerous commercial exhibitions and conventions during the last twelve months.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, forsees the time when the big ten-acre building will be in use the greater part of the year as a convention hall and exposition building. Bookings for every week in the year would make the building a source of considerable income for the State.

During the last twelve months the building has been put to the most varied uses. Early in 1935 it served as temporary barracks for a small army of unemployed men during a march on Harrisburg. The Medical Society of Pennsylvania held its annual convention there last year and an exhibition of equipment and fixtures for the doctor's office and the hospital was staged in the building the same week. Another big convention held in the Farm Show Building last year was that of the undertakers of the State. In conjunction with the convention there was an exhibition of equipment and supplies for undertakers.

Two automobile shows, two old fashioned country auctions and a Progress Exposition were housed in the building.

During the Christmas mail rush Uncle Sam presses the building into service for the sorting of mail.

During and after the March floods the Farm Show Building was used for the housing of flood refugees, as barracks for National Guard Units on flood duty, as a warehouse for American Red Cross and Department of Health supplies and by the WPA for storing and renewing flood-damaged furniture and supplies from its administration offices in Harrisburg.

When the Works Progress Administration was organized it established its administration offices for Pennsylvania in the Farm Show Building until another office building was made available.

FARM FACTS

As indicating the tremendous consumption of agricultural raw products in manufacturing processes, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, cites the following statistics: Eighty thousand bales of cotton are made into coated fabrics in a year, the rayon industry consumes 86,000 tons of wood pulp and 64,000 tons of cotton linters, the plastics, film, lacquer and smokeless powder industries use 24,000 tons of cotton linters; industrial alcohol plants (non-beverage) require 188,000,000 gallons of molasses and more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain; the rayon industry uses enough corn sugar to provide a market for 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and two million tons of vegetable and animal oils go into manufacturing processes every twelve months.

An egg is heaviest when first laid, says E. J. Lawless, poultry inspector of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. As it loses its animal heat air is drawn into the shell and the egg becomes lighter. The egg again loses weight during incubation because of heat shrinkage.

British agriculture annually observes a "Cider Tasting Day" when 2,000 apple growers compete for prizes for the best cider apples.

Graded Pennsylvania potatoes in fifteen pound sacks have been selling in Western Pennsylvania for eight cents a peck more than the much advertised Maine potatoes, it was revealed today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. The demand for graded Pennsylvania potatoes exceeds the supply.

Greene County has more of its area in farms than any other county in Pennsylvania. Cameron County has the least with the possible exception of Philadelphia County, which was not considered in the calculations. In Greene County 88.5 per cent of the land is farmed, in Cameron County 8.4 per cent.

The farm implement industry in 1933 produced only $30,000,000 worth of goods as compared to $277,000,000 in 1929, a curtailment of 90 percent in value due chiefly to volume, whereas agriculture harvested as many, if not more, acres in 1933 as in 1929, it is pointed out by J. Hansell French.

Poultry Standardization Ahead of Last Year

With 130,265 poultry already entered for selection, the poultry standardization work of the Bureau of Markets is more than a month ahead of last year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

The bureau is desirous this year of doing more of the standardization work during July and August, thus avoiding the rush that usually occurs later in the year, and asks the cooperation of the poultry men by entering their birds at once.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., supervising poultry inspector, reports unprecedented interest on the part of the poultry industry this year:

Negotiations are now under way with the Farm Show Commission for staging the productions of the Little Theatre groups and for holding sporting events in the auditorium and arena.

Howard G. Eisaman, Farm Show Director, is advertising the advantages the building offers for conventions and agricultural and commercial expositions among national associations.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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CONTEST AID TO POULTRY IMPROVEMENT

"While the Pennsylvania State Official Egg Laying Contest is operated primarily for the use of the poultry breeders of Pennsylvania, as a definite part of a State-wide breed improvement program, nevertheless the contest is open to breeders of other states and countries," J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

"This policy is observed as a matter of courtesy in reciprocation for privileges extended by other states to breeders of Pennsylvania, and in order that the widest opportunity may be given to the breeders of this State to observe and to compare birds of the highest quality of breeding in this and other countries.

"It is of interest to note that there are 17 different states represented in the present contest while last year there were 15. There are 85 competing pens this year compared with 76 last year.

"In comparing the present data collected at the Contest with the data of the preceding four years, records indicate that the figures are higher each year. This proves that the Poultrymen are sending in high-class birds to compete in the contest, and in order to do so, must improve the breeding of their flocks at home. At the present time, the Pennsylvania Contest ranks third in comparing the points made per bird, with the other contests in the United States. Up until two weeks ago, a Pennsylvanian, A. M. Wolgemuth, of Mt. Joy, who has a pen of S. C. W. L. entered in the present contest, ranked first, as far as egg production is concerned, in all the standard contests throughout the United States."

The three high pens to date at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest are Guy A. Leader of York, with a score of 2370.85 points and 2274 eggs; A. M. Wolgemuth of Mt. Joy, ranked second with a score of 2356.10 points and 2137 eggs, Mr. E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Mass., ranked third with a pen of R. I. R. with a score of 2318.75 points and 2226 eggs.

HEAT WAVE BRINGS DISASTER TO FLOCKS

Heat prostration killed thousands of chickens and reduced egg production by approximately 20 percent in this State during the July heat wave, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

Producer members of one of the Pennsylvania egg auctions reported a total of 5000 poultry deaths in a single week. The death rate in some flocks was 350 birds during the week of highest temperature.

Higher prices for eggs and poultry are expected as a result of the drought and heat wave, which caused a marked rise in feed prices and a sharp decline in poultry and egg supplies.

BAKERS BACK STATE PURE FOOD RULING

Bakers from the Northeastern section of the State, at a meeting in Wilkes-Barre called by the Pennsylvania Bakers' Association voted to discontinue the practice of placing prize coupons and premiums inside the wrappers of their bread.

This decision of the bakers followed a conference with Elmer E. Harter, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, and an order by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, forbidding the practice for sanitary reasons.

The officers of the Association have asked all members who did not attend the meeting to cooperate by observing the provisions of the pure food laws.

FEDERAL MEN PRAISE STATE

Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture at a conference here with officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture complimented the State Department on the efficacy of its spray-residue inspection service.

The federal experts advised Secretary J. Hansell French that federal inspections in Pennsylvania have become merely a matter of form, so thorough is the State inspection.

Secretary French and D. M. James, supervising inspector of the Bureau of Markets, outlined the plans for the 1936 apple harvest, which include augmenting the inspection force and opening a laboratory in the heart of the State's commercial apple district.

Dr. W. S. Frisbies, Dr. C. S. Brinton, F. L. Wollard and Dr. Grigsby represented the federal department.

AMENDMENTS CLARIFY FEDERAL FARM LAW

Congressional amendments seeking to clarify and strengthen the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act have been signed by President Roosevelt.

The amendments direct the United States Secretary of Agriculture to refuse a license to a corporation if one of its officers has been found guilty of repeated or flagrant violations of the Act, or has failed to pay a reparation award issued against him or any firm of which he has been a member.

Heretofore, the Secretary could not refuse, after the expiration of two years, a new license to a person whose license had been revoked. Present changes in the law make it "impossible for one whose license has been revoked to obtain a new license at any time, except that after the expiration of a year a license may be granted upon the giving of a bond or other satisfactory assurance of the proper conduct of his business."

Another amendment states definitely that in cases heard under the Shortened Procedure Regulation, the appeal from the decision of the Secretary is to be taken in the United States District Court of the district in which the respondent is located.

WEED LAW ENFORCEMENT DECLARED LOCAL PROBLEM

Following receipt of numerous requests for the enforcement of the Weed Law, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today pointed out that constables and township supervisors alone have the power to enforce this act. The Department of Agriculture has no legal jurisdiction.

Complaints received by the department usually refer to Canada Thistle and Chicory and come from farmers and other property holders.

Constables and supervisors have the authority under the act to cut the weeds at the expense of the property owner if the latter fails to cut them within five days after receiving notice. Constables and supervisors who neglect to enforce the law are subject to a $10 fine.

FARM FACTS

Eight hundred inspections under the State Fresh Egg Law have been made by agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the last six weeks in twelve communities in the State.

Importation and planting of red clover was urged upon the American colonists by Lord Baltimore, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Turner and George Washington.

There is no record of corn in the wild state, nor will it grow wild, the Bureau of Plant Industry declares. No one knows how, when and where corn was domesticated

Snakes cannot strike a distance more than three-quarters of their length and usually the stroke is less than half the length of the reptile. However, the longer strokes are not accurate.

A bog is not a swamp and a swamp is not a bog, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist. A swamp is watered by a surface stream, and a bog by cold springs usually from below. In the case of the swamp the water overflows the land, whereas a bog results from vegetation encroaching upon or over-growing the water. Sometimes the matted vegetation of a quaking bog is capable of sustaining great weight. Large reservoirs of cold, pure water are to be found underneath.

Great Britain has a farm problem but it is not the same problem which troubles the Pennsylvania farmer, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, says. England produces less food than she consumes, so her problem is to increase her farm production. For each person in England there is only two-thirds of an acre in crops and grass, which contrasts with America's two and three-quarters acres per person in crops alone.

Harvested fruits and vegetables—like animals—respire by taking oxygen from the air and giving off carbon dioxide, water and waste products, and generating heat. Other living processes continuing after harvest change the constituents, flavor and color. Cold storage slows down the respiration and preserves the fruit.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to July 1, 1936, with Monthly Rank*

	State	Rank May 1	Rank June 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	Pennsylvania	2	1	2370.85	2274
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	1	2	2356.10	2137
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	3	3	2318.75	2226
Welty Bros.	West Virginia	4	4	2292.00	2229
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farm)	Ohio	5	5	2261.50	2130
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	6	6	2236.55	2190
Guy A. Leader (Pen 60)	Pennsylvania	7	7	2229.05	2175
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	9	8	2186.55	2074
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	8	9	2178.90	2103
Jos. H. Suppan	Pennsylvania	11	10	2168.30	2045

E. B. Parmenter's Pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY TO JUNE 30, 1933-1936

To Date	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
June 30, 1936	66.72	187.39	182.80	24.5	17.64
June 30, 1935	66.82	183.05	182.04	24.1	17.00
June 30, 1934	64.23	175.73	175.36	24.0	16.19
June 30, 1933	62.64	169.81	171.00	23.9	19.03

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FAIR SEASON OPENS; FRENCH SEES SUCCESS

Pennsylvania's great agricultural fair season opened this week at Lewistown where the Mifflin County Fair is being held. Before the season closes in November more than ninety county and local fairs will have been held in the state.

As a spectacular postlude to this long season of agricultural exhibitions will come the Pennsylvania State Farm Show from January 18 to 22 in the ten-acre State farm show building in Harrisburg.

In commenting on the opening of the 1936 fair season, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, observed that the season opened auspiciously with the longest schedule of fairs in several years.

"This extension of the county fair movement is highly significant," declared Secretary French. "It portends a more successful season and is a tangible manifestation of greater public interest.

"While weather conditions have not been conducive to more perfect products for exhibition purposes, I am hopeful that the revival of interest and larger number of fairs will produce more and better examples of excellence in agriculture from which the Pennsylvania Farm Show may draw next January to make its displays more attractive and more inspirational.

"The farmers of our State are to be commended on the many splendid opportunities the year 1936 offers them for exhibiting their finest and most noteworthy achievements to an interested and admiring public."

PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT FINDS NEW MARKETS

"In spite of a world wheat surplus and restrictions in virtually every country against wheat imports Pennsylvania wheat is constantly finding new foreign markets," J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today.

Pennsylvania wheat makes the best pastry flour and bakers all over the world are finding it out. It is also finding wider usage in other states.

Total American wheat exports to Europe are smaller than before and during the war because Europe has become self-sufficient and is spending billions to maintain wheat prices.

Since 1933 the government of France has incurred the following costs and expenditures in maintaining wheat prices—$582,002,400.

Italy since 1925 when the "Battle of Wheat" began, has maintained wheat prices at a total cost to the country of $2,381,517,600, which is nearly double what the United States paid out under the AAA.

The government of Spain since 1933 has maintained wheat prices in the home market at a total public cost of $629,180,000.

In Germany since 1929 the cost to the public of maintaining the price of wheat is estimated at $754,370,000.

Says Drought to Cause Higher Prices at Farm

Higher prices for the farmer for a number of his products were predicted today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. The prediction is based on Federal and State crop reports since the drought reached the emergency stage.

Butter, cheese, eggs and the better grades of cattle are to bring better prices. Wheat prices will average higher. Feed grain prices are already going up. Butter prices during the remainder of the year probably will average the highest since 1930.

VOLUNTEERS SUPPLY DATA FOR FARMERS

Ten thousand volunteer crop reporters supply the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture with the information on crop conditions which is issued regularly for the guidance of the farmers and markets of the State. The United States Department of agriculture also draws information from these correspondents.

The crop reporters are farmers or other persons who are thoroughly conversant with their local farming conditions through many years of association. They serve without pay, 1,250 of them sending in monthly reports and the others supplying information upon application by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Many of the reporters have contributed these voluntary services for a period of ten years or more, either to Washington, or to the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at Harrisburg, and more recently to the Federal-State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. A generous portion of the credit which may be claimed for the reliability of and the lack of prejudice in State and Federal Government crop reports must be assigned to the loyalty of these many crop correspondents who, year after year, continue to report regularly, giving freely of the store of knowledge which they have gathered from years of local experience, association and observation.

"Our crop reporters deserve a great deal of credit and praise," declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. "They are reliable, punctual, intelligent and loyal. I attribute to them the high plane to which the crop reporting service has attained."

FEEDING STUFFS REPORT ISSUED

Of the 941 samples of feeding stuffs analyzed in 1935 by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry 125 were found deficient in protein or fat or contained fiber in excess of legal tolerances, it is shown by the annual Feeding Stuffs Report issued today by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The high percentage of brands which did not live up to the manufacturers' claims or guarantees demonstrates the importance of this service to the farmers and poultrymen of the State," observed J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, upon issuing the report.

The State analyses disclosed that some manufacturers were adding charcoal, oyster shells, bone charcoal, weed seeds and other materials without listing those ingredients on their guarantee or printing them on the outside of the package.

This report is contained in Department of Agriculture General Bulletin 536, copies of which may be obtained free from the Division of Information, Department of Agriculture, Room 112, South Office Building, Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FARM FACTS

"The United States is not the only nation using the economics of scarcity in working out its agricultural problems," declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. "Holland slaughtered 100,000 milch cows to end a surplus of dairy products and British fishermen dumped 2,000,000 herrings back into the sea."

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, has been advised that the Canadian Horticultural Council has petitioned the Dominion Government to require that all fruit and vegetable imports from the United States be stamped with the legend "Produce of the United States of America." Imports from Canada are marked "Produce of Canada."

The government of Paraguay fixes the prices of foodstuffs and other prime necessities.

Fifty percent of the masses in Great Britain habitually suffer from undernourishment and malnutrition, research data reveals.

The Central Co-operative Wholesale, of Superior, Wis., is organizing the first college for the training of managers and other employes of co-operatives.

In discussing the rapid growth of plant culture in Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, cited one large grower who raises 100 different varieties of cabbage, tomato and sweet potato plants and annually sells 2,000,000 cabbage plants and has an out-of-state market for 2,000,000 tomato plants.

In an attempt to definitely fix the emergence date of the adult blueberry maggot the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has placed traps on Delano Mountain just north of Delano and on the mountain east of Long Pond. This information is needed to warn shippers when blueberries are likely to be infested.

The newspaper feature "Explore Your Mind" answers the question, "Is farm ownership as much a public trust as public office?" in this fashion: "The future culture and wealth of this country are largely dependent on our ability to induce this attitude among farmers. The farmer who allows his land to erode, which destroys its value for generations to come; the farmer who allows thistles and other weed pests to thrive on his farm when his neighbors keep them down—he is like a patient who breaks quarantine. So with the preservation of his crops and animals free from deterioration. The farmer who thinks he can do as he pleases with his land is today well-nigh public enemy Number 1."

State Starts Drive On Measuring Stick

Dairy inspectors of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, under specific orders from Secretary J. Hansell French, launched this week a State-wide campaign to abolish the use of the measuring stick for measuring milk in dairies.

On July 3 Secretary French declared the measuring stick inaccurate and not an approved method for measuring milk and outlawed its use in all Pennsylvania milk plants buying milk from farmers.

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FIND MANY FERTILIZERS DEFICIENT

Commercial fertilizers analyzed last year by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture were 8.81 percent deficient in one or more elements of plant food claimed for them by their manufacturers, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today upon issuing the department's annual fertilizer report. Of the 1,282 official samples analyzed 113 did not live up to the claims of the manufacturers.

In commenting on the high percentage of deficiencies Secretary French said the results of the analyses demonstrate the importance of this service to the farmers and show a gradual and commendable improvement of conditions in the fertilizer industry. Last year 15.4 percent of the samples taken were deficient in one or more forms of plant food.

Where the deficiencies considerably exceeded the legal differential of 2 percent the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry prosecuted the manufacturers, according to Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director. In some instances an excess of other plant foods offset the deficiencies.

The 1935 applications for registration showed that 267,987 tons of all classes of fertilizers were sold during the year 1934, compared with 231,977 tons sold during 1933. This tonnage was classified as follows: Complete Fertilizers, 188,354 tons; Ground Bone Fertilizers, 2,402 tons; Superphosphate Fertilizers, 55,844 tons; Lime Phosphate Fertilizers, 5,511 tons; Ammoniated Phosphate Fertilizers, 86 tons; Rock and Potash Fertilizers, 9,720 tons; and Miscellaneous Fertilizers, including the following; Tankage, 2,207 tons; Dried Blood, 25 tons; Nitrate of Soda, 486 tons; Potash Salts, 462 tons; Sulphate of Ammonia, 803 tons; and unclassified 2,087 tons.

The 1934 tonnage figure reveals that there was supplied 5,910 tons of nitrogen, 30,168 tons of available phosphoric acid and 11,728 tons of water soluble potash or a total of 47,806 tons of plant food. The amount of plant food is in excess of that supplied during the year 1933, namely 40,151 tons.

Licenses were issued to 119 manufacturers to cover sales of their brands for the year 1935. These licenses included 938 brands, of which 705 were mixed fertilizers, and 233 so-called "base" materials, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, bone, etc.

The average retail selling price for Complete Fertilizers was $28.05 a ton, compared with $27.45 for 1934.

Copies of the "Fertilizer Report" may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Room 112, South Office Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

DAIRY FARM PICTURE BEST IN FIVE YEARS

Dairy farmers in the United States during the first six months of this year received $28,000,000 more in cash income than during the corresponding period of last year. Their total cash income for the six months was $683,000,000, the best return they have experienced in five years.

"This improvement in the milk situation is comparable with the betterment of the whole agricultural picture," declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. "In many sections of the country milk is still the farmers' best source of cash income, in spite of the remarkable gains made in other departments of the farm in the last three years."

Two Pennsylvania Men On Veterinary Program

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will be represented on the program of the American Veterinary Medical Association convention by Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. P. H. Seitz, member of the laboratory staff of the bureau. The convention is being held in Columbus, Ohio, from August 11 to 14.

Doctor Kalodner is on the program to discuss the control of rabies before a conference of State veterinarians and to address the convention on the subject "Regulating the Sale and Use of Biological Products containing Pathogenic Organisms." Doctor Seitz is on the program to give a demonstration on the technic for collecting blood samples for pollorum disease.

Dr. M. F. Barnes of the Bureau of Animal Industry will also attend the convention.

FARM FACTS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been advised by Washington that the foreign plant quarantine against white pines, currants and gooseberries has been lifted. This quarantine was established in 1913 to prevent the introduction of the white pine blister rust.

PRICES GAIN SIX POINTS SINCE JUNE

Pennsylvania farmers are now receiving for their products 14 percent more than pre-war prices and 6 percent more than they received a month ago, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The report is based on a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey.

Due to drought conditions, which caused more damage to crops in the Middle West than in this State, United States farm products prices jumped one point ahead of Pennsylvania prices for the second time since last October.

Actual and prospective drought damage to growing crops in the United States contributed largely to the sharp upturn in the general level of prices received by farmers recorded at local farm markets during the month ended July 15. Farm commodity prices moved upward along a wide front and an 8-point advance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index lifted the average of local market prices to 115 percent of their prewar level. This, the sharpest advance recorded during any 30-day period since August 1934, raised the index to the highest point registered since September 1930. Grain, cotton, truck crop, and dairy product prices all were sharply higher in mid-July than a month earlier; fruit and egg prices showed moderate advances; and meat animal prices were the only group to decline during the month.

The table gives the Pennsylvania and United States farm prices in dollars for certain products as of July 15, with June and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity	July 1910-'14	June 1936	July 1936
Wheat per bu.	$.95	.93	.93
Corn per bu.	.76	.68	.80
Oats per bu.	.51	.39	.44
Barley per bu.	.68	.54	.58
Rye per bu.	.78	.61	.65
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.56	.64
Potatoes per bu.	.87	1.50	1.55
Hay per ton	15.96	9.70	10.60
Apples per bu.	.79	1.10	1.05
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.82	9.60	9.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.54	6.80	6.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.00	9.00	9.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	4.15	4.15
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.84	8.90	8.60
Milk cows per head	51.68	71.00	71.00
Horses per head	174.80	156.00	151.00
Mules per head	.....	157.00	149.00
Chickens per lb.	.142	.194	.193
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.25	.230
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.80	1.90
Butter per lb.	.26	.28	.30
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.29	.32
Eggs per doz.	.208	.215	.247
Wool per lb.	.216	.30	.31
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	107	115
Grain	100	87	109
Fruits and vegetables	100	115	117
Meat animals	100	120	119
Dairy products	100	106	116
Chickens and eggs	100	103	106
Unclassified	100	120	131
PENNSYLVANIA	100	108	114
Grain	100	92	98
Fruits and vegetables	100	180	183
Meat animals	100	114	116
Dairy products	100	107	113
Chickens and eggs	100	96	106
Unclassified	100	64	69
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	120	123
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	89	93
Pennsylvania	100	90	93

NATION'S CROPS LIGHT; WINTER WHEAT EXCEPTION

Principal crops, with the exception of winter wheat, will be lighter this year than last according to a Federal crop report for the United States issued today through J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The winter wheat crop will exceed that of last year by approximately 48,000,000 bushels, but will run 110,000,000 bushels behind the 1928-32 average. The rye crop will make the poorest showing of the principal crops, a production less than 50 per cent of the 1935 crop being predicted at this time.

Estimates for the United States with comparative figures for 1935 and the 1928-32 period are:

UNITED STATES		1936 forecast (thousands)	1935 production (thousands)	average 1928-1932 (thousands)
Corn	bus.	2,244,834	2,291,629	2,553,424
Winter Wheat	"	512,085	464,203	622,252
Oats	"	805,420	1,196,668	1,215,102
Barley	"	164,866	282,226	281,237
Rye	"	26,380	58,928	38,212
Potatoes	"	315,359	387,678	372,115
Tobacco	lbs.	1,113,764	1,296,810	1,427,174
Tame hay	tons	65,743	76,146	69,533
Apples	bus.	103,214	167,283	161,333
Peaches	"	41,260	52,808	56,451
Pears	"	23,264	22,035	23,146
Grapes	tons	1,776	2,454	2,199

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Secretary French Sees Short Crops in State

August estimates by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, made public by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, indicate Pennsylvania will have a 1936 apple crop only 38 per cent of normal, a grape crop 60 per cent of normal, a potato crop 69 per cent of normal, a peach crop 23 per cent of normal and a tobacco crop 80 per cent of normal.

Crop prospects in the United States declined materially during July. There will probably be light supplies of a number of important food crops, and, irrespective of weather conditions during the remainder of the season, there will be a shortage of grain that will necessitate rather heavy marketings of grain-consuming livestock and a reduction in the grain ration of the livestock wintered. In a fourth of the States, pastures were the poorest on record for August 1. There is a severe shortage of roughage in the northern Great Plains Area. The corn crop promises to be the smallest harvested in this country in more than 50 years. Combined production of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums is only 8 per cent more than the final harvest of 1934, and about 31 percent less than production in any other recent year.

Available supplies of hay will equal the average quantity fed during the last six years. Light crops of wheat, rye, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, several commercial truck crops and canning vegetables, and the principal fruits, except pears and citrus, are indicated. The wheat crop is about equal to usual domestic requirements. Present indications are that the livestock feed situation is somewhat less serious than it was at this time in 1934.

Pennsylvania crop estimates for 1936 with comparisons follow:

		August 1 1936 forecast	1935 harvest	5-year average 1930-1934
Corn	bus.	50,850,000	60,896,000	48,114,000
Winter wheat	bus.	19,019,000	20,811,000	17,525,000
Oats	bus.	22,425,000	26,535,000	26,376,000
Barley	bus.	1,450,000	1,537,000	1,614,000
Rye	bus.	1,358,000	1,680,000	1,676,000
Buckwheat	bus.	2,108,000	2,847,000	2,618,000
Potatoes	bus.	21,670,000	25,536,000	25,767,000
Tobacco	lbs.	29,430,000	28,488,000	37,049,000
Tame hay	tons	2,452,000	3,329,000	2,823,000
Apples (total)	bus.	6,555,000	11,440,000	9,854,000
Peaches	bus.	576,000	1,675,000	1,388,000
Pears	bus.	274,000	370,000	410,000
Grapes	tons	18,200	24,750	22,557

Government Buying Cattle In Drought Territory

The Federal government is buying cattle to meet the drought emergency. First authorizations are for 4,343 cutter grade cows and heifers and 450 common grade calves in five markets.

Purchases will be made at market prices for animals of comparable class and grade, and will be restricted to cattle originating in drought areas, and those least suitable for resale as stockers and feeders.

Authorizations to buy were divided as follows: Cutter cows and heifers—Fargo, 300; St. Paul, 1,070; Omaha, 1,000; Chicago, 1,240; and Sioux City, 733. Calves—150 each at Sioux City, Omaha, and St. Paul.

The purchases were the first authorized under the limited cattle buying program which was approved July 6. Representatives have been at markets since July 20. The commodities Purchase Section of the AAA has been allotted $5,000,000 with which to buy cattle in open markets if liquidation caused by drought conditions necessitates continued purchases. The inauguration of buying coincided with the heaviest cattle offerings at some markets in three years.

The cattle purchased will be processed on contract for the government and the meat will be turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution.

Drought Makes Chain Stores Buy at Home

Truck farmers in those sections of Pennsylvania which have escaped severe drought damage are benefiting through drought-reduced crops in other truck-producing states.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, revealed today that the large chain store systems operating in this State are buying vegetables from local growers because of the failure of shipments from other states which normally undersell the Pennsylvania grower.

The extent of this new demand upon local production was brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture by a sudden and unusual demand for State inspection of wholesale purchases by the chain store systems.

Thousands of tomatoes, egg plants, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, ears of corn, cabbages and green beans have been inspected for consignment to these markets.

GYPSY MOTH PROJECT ENDS

The most extensive gypsy moth spray program ever undertaken in this State has just been completed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Works Progress Administration.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, furnishes the following statistics as proof that the project was on a stupendous scale:

Acres cut, burned over and sprouted, 2,123; acres open territory scouted, 154,531; acres roads, trails, etc., scouted, 1,928; acres woodland scouted, 331,317; trees examined, 1,512,411; infestations located, 299; egg clusters destroyed, 358,811; number of shipments inspected, 39,970; mine props and lags inspected, 569,149; nursery stock inspected, 10,745; evergreen stock inspected, 29,086; evergreen stock pounds inspected, 30,282; cords of wood inspected, 4,557; pieces of wood inspected, 23,417; feet of lumber inspected, 16,719; tons of stone inspected, 96,202; trees burlap banded, 529,919; larvae and pupae destroyed under bands, 486,453; town properties sprayed, 6,516; town shade trees sprayed, 130,522; acres of woodland sprayed, 8,958; tons of arsenate of lead used, 154; gallons of fish oil used, 8,634; feet of fencing erected to protect livestock in sprayed areas, 57,821; high-power machines used, 32; feet of heavy duty spray hose used—over, 100,000.

FARM FACTS

In two and one-half years the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation lifted off the market nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of surplus farm products, thereby providing millions of unemployed with nourishing food and providing a market at fair prices for farm surpluses, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The new agricultural policy of the Province of Quebec calls for bonuses for farmers. Farmers "established in old rural centers" will receive $10 per acre up to five acres for lands which need to be "cleaned, drained and otherwise placed in a state for proper culture." Other bonuses are: butter, 3 cents per pound; cheese, 1½ cents per pound; $1.50 per "select" pig; $1 per "bacon" pig; 25 percent of the cost of building modern piggeries; $2,500,000 for land drainage; $15 per acre for clearing new land.

Approximately half the land in the Southern Plains region—the "Dust Bowl"—has been seriously eroded by the dust storms of the last two or three years, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, is advised by the Soil Conservation Service. It is estimated that 8,710,000 acres in twenty counties in four states were seriously damaged, but even these acres can be permanently saved for farming by the application of soil conservation methods.

Stomach poisons have no controlling effect on sucking insects.

One fortieth of the area of Austria is devoted to agriculture and a considerably larger portion is given over to pastoral pursuits.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt has offered $100,000 to the discoverer of a means of control of the cotton leaf worm.

The first honey extractor was invented in 1865 by Franz von Hruschka in Austria. He called it a "smelatore." It was introduced in America by the Reverend Langstroth, inventor of the movable frame hive.

The Surplus Commodities Corporation is holding for future sale 2,072,160 cow hides and calf skins, taken from animals slaughtered and processed as part of the drought relief program. The processors were not permitted to dump these hides on the market.

Under the reciprocal trade agreements American agricultural exports to eight foreign countries increased 15 percent during the first three months of this year, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The people of the United States will consume 6,812,687 short tons of raw sugar this year.

The consumer purchases one can of plain water each time he purchases eight cans of tomatoes if the canner applies steam directly to the tomatoes, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today in explaining why the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry does not permit the use of open steam coils in tomato canneries.

Approximately 7,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer, valued at about $175,000,000 will be used on more than 2,000,000 farms during 1936, according to Federal Report.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE PICKS BIG QUALITY TOMATO CROP

As forty Pennsylvania canneries began receiving raw tomato stock J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted the best tomato canning season in the history of this rapidly growing industry.

Farmers in the State contracted with canneries this year for the planting of 14,000 acres of tomatoes for canning purposes and are now making their first shipments to the canneries. These contract farms are located principally in Adams, Bucks, Cumberland, Columbia, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster and York Counties.

There is an unusually strong demand for Pennsylvania stock this year because while other tomato-producing sections are drought-stricken the Pennsylvania crop is generally in good condition. Middle West buyers are invading this State.

D. M. Jones, supervising State inspector, who is directing the inspection and grading of this valuable crop, sees the possibility that this year's crop will surpass all others in quality, yield and price, especially if care is taken in picking. Early deliveries have been of better than average quality and are described as being smooth, firm, of fair size and well colored.

Tomato growing and canning on a large scale constitute a new industry in this State and, besides being a boon to the farmers, this industry is providing employment for thousands of industrial workers in canneries and allied industries.

HUNGER MARCHERS PROTECT FARM SHOW BUILDING

One broken fry kettle handle was the extent of the damage and loss to the State Farm Show building from its occupancy by thousands of hunger marchers during the recent "picketing" of the State Senate.

In his report to the Farm Show Commission, Director Howard G. Eisaman reveals that the customary inventory shows no kitchen ware or table service missing, the entire building left spotlessly clean by the marchers upon their orderly evacuation of the building, no markings or other disfigurations on the building and only one broken item of equipment—an inexpensive cooking utensil.

"This is the first time in my experience that the Farm Show Building has been put to any use without loss or damage," Director Eisaman said.

FLORIDA ACTS AFTER PENNSYLVANIA MOVE

Steps just taken by the Florida Department of Agriculture for better regulation of the practice of coloring oranges for the northern trade follow similar regulatory measures of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Florida officials have notified the United States Department of Agriculture that they will make certain that the coloring process is not employed to conceal inferiority and will establish and enforce high standards for colored citrus fruits.

Last spring J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, ordered an investigation of the color-added fruit business. After several arrests had been made, one of the chain store systems discontinued the sale of this type of fruit and produce merchants showed more care in the marking of the fruit.

LAST OF FAIR DATES LISTED

Pennsylvania this week completed her schedule of county and local fairs for the 1936 season. With eighty-five events the list is the longest in several years.

The dates of the fairs for the remainder of this season, as announced by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, are:

Fair	Location	Date
Allegheny County	South Park	Sept. 1-7
Bradford County	Towanda	Sept. 1-4
Bedford Fair	Bedford	Sept. 1-5
Huntingdon County	Huntingdon	Sept. 1-5
Susquehanna County	Montrose	Sept. 2-4
Mercer County	Stoneboro	Sept. 4-8
Cambria County	Ebensburg	Sept. 7-12
Montgomery County	Hatfield	Sept. 7-12
Schuylkill County	Pottsville (Cressona)	Sept. 7-12
Dayton	Dayton	Sept. 8-12
McKean County	Smethport	Sept. 7-10
Millport	Millport	Sept. 9-11
Sullivan County	Forksville	Sept. 9-12
Cowanesque Valley	Westfield	Sept. 9-12
Linesville	Linesville	Sept. 10-12
Greene Dreher	Newfoundland	Sept. 10-12
Union Agricultural	Burgettstown	Sept. 10-12
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove	Sept. 10-12
Spartansburg	Spartansburg	Sept. 10-12
Reading	Reading	Sept. 14-19
Union County	Lewisburg	Sept. 16-20
Clearfield County	Clearfield	Sept. 14-19
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 15-18
Jenner Fair	Jennerstown	Sept. 15-18
Fulton County	McConnellsburg	Sept. 15-18
Perry County	Newport	Sept. 15-17
Mifflin	Newville	Sept. 15-18
Fayette County	Dawson	Sept. 15-19
Mercer Central	Mercer	Sept. 15-17
Mansfield	Mansfield	Sept. 16-19
South Mountain Fair	Arendtsville	Sept. 16-18
Youngsville	Youngsville	Sept. 16-19
Harford	Harford	Sept. 16-18
Edinboro Fair	Edinboro	Sept. 17-19
West Alexander	West Alexander	Sept. 17-19
Green Township	Cookport	Sept. 17-19
Cookport	Commodore	Sept. 17-19
Cochranton	Cochranton	Sept. 17-19
Conneautville	Conneautville	Sept. 17-19
Gratz	Gratz	Sept. 22-26
Lehigh County	Allentown	Sept. 22-26
Wayne County	Honesdale	Sept. 22-25
Benton Township	Benton Voc. School	Sept. 23-26
West Lampeter	West Lampeter	Sept. 23-25
Ligonier Valley	Ligonier	Sept. 23-26
Turbotville	Turbotville	Sept. 24-26
Townville	Townville	Sept. 24-26
Manheim	Manheim	Sept. 24-26
North East	North East	Sept. 24-26
Derry	Derry	Sept. 24-26
Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Doylestown	Doylestown	Sept. 15-19
Manor	Millersville	Oct. 1-3
York County	York	Oct. 6-10
Myerstown	Myerstown	Oct. 7-9
New Holland	New Holland	Oct. 8-10
Ulysses	Ulysses	Oct. 8-10
Columbia Harvest Home	Columbia	Oct. 13-15
Ephrata	Ephrata	Oct. 14-17
Venango County	Franklin	Oct. 21-23
Montour-Delong	Washingtonville	Oct. 21-23
N. Bedford County	Yellow Creek	Oct. 22-24
Genesee	Genesee	Nov. 5-7
Greene County	Waynesburg	Jan. 6-9, 1937
Pennsylvania Farm Show	Harrisburg	Jan. 18-22, 1937

FARM FACTS

The nation's livestock feed supplies, although much less than the 1928-34 five-year average, are in general more ample than two years ago when the drought forced the liquidation of large numbers of livestock.

A marketing agreement covering fresh peas and cauliflower grown in six Colorado counties has been approved by the AAA. Principal provisions seek to regulate railroad shipments, to regulate shipments by grades and sizes, and to establish a control committee to administer the program. The program is designed to help the industry to adjust shipments to market requirements. The territory produced and marketed last year more than 455,000 hampers of peas and 439,000 crates of cauliflower.

The total wheat crop of continental Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, will be smaller than any of the European crops of the past three or four years.

Total supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1936-37 season are large enough for the usual domestic requirements, with short supplies of two types—red spring wheat and durum.

Salinity, an excess of readily soluble salts in the soil, is one of the most serious obstacles to agriculture in the arid portion of the United States. Irrigated land that has a high water table is most likely to suffer from salinity.

Soils vary greatly in texture, yet despite their diversity of character all true soils have this in common, they contain five different types of constituents: the mineral matrix; the decayed remains of plants and animals; microscopic plants and animals that are alive and active; the watery solution in the soil; and finally a soil atmosphere.

Initial apiary inspections have been completed by the Bureau of Plant Industry in Columbia, Chester, Snyder, Blair, Cambria, Clarion and Lancaster Counties and are well advanced in Lehigh, Crawford, Armstrong, McKean, Bradford, and York Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to August 1, with Rank at End of Each Month*

	State	RANK Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	June 30	July 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Penna.	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	2600.65	2487
A. M. Wolgemuth	Penna.	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2568.15	2331
Welty Brothers	W. Va.	5	1	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	2558.00	2477
E. B. Parmenter	Mass.	13	10	10	6	6	4	3	3	3	4	2557.55	2453
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farm)	Ohio	29	17	15	12	9	7	5	5	5	5	2507.90	2355
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	Calif.	1	2	2	2	7	8	7	6	6	6	2462.00	2398
Guy A. Leader (pen 60)	Penna.	28	20	12	10	5	5	6	7	7	7	2460.95	2391
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	9	6	7	4	4	6	8	8	9	8	2427.75	2330
Jos. H. Suppan	Penna.	18	16	13	24	12	10	9	11	10	9	2417.55	2273
North Poultry Farm	Penna.	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	9	8	10	2409.90	2283

*E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1935-1936 Contest and to Date for 1933-1936 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1935	65.65	18.57	20.35	22.2	.18
November, 1935	73.96	21.51	22.19	23.4	.54
December, 1935	75.06	23.45	23.27	24.1	1.44
January, 1936	74.22	23.63	23.00	24.5	3.07
February, 1936	69.61	21.01	20.19	25.0	3.98
March, 1936	67.26	21.39	20.18	25.2	2.35
April, 1936	68.56	22.76	21.25	25.4	1.35
May, 1936	68.18	22.65	21.14	25.4	1.90
June, 1936	64.19	20.64	19.24	25.4	2.08
July, 1936	57.06	18.77	17.69	25.2	3.98
To date—					
July 31, 1936	65.52	202.99	199.84	24.3	21.62
July 31, 1935	65.29	200.24	198.48	24.2	17.91
July 31, 1934	62.91	192.16	191.26	24.1	17.87
July 31, 1933	62.22	188.66	189.16	23.9	21.49

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FARM INCOME EIGHTY-NINE PERCENT OF 1924-29 PEAK

Cash income of the farmers of the United States in July was 58 percent greater than their July income last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced today through J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The phenomenal gains made during the last three years have brought the farmers' income within 89 percent of the 1924-29 peak.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in July was $711,000,000. Rental and benefit payments and cotton price adjustment payments added another $24,000,000 of income for the farmers.

During the first seven months of this year the nations' farmers had a total income of $4,024,000,000, compared with $3,426,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1935. These figures include all government benefits.

The sharp increase in cash farm income in July as compared with June 1936 and July 1935 was mainly due to the pronounced gain in income from grains, chiefly wheat. Receipts of wheat in the principal markets in July were the fourth largest for the month on record, despite the relatively small supplies on farms this year. Marketings of other grains were also exceptionally large during July with receipts of oats and barley at the principal markets being the second largest for the month on record. With grain prices at this time of the year lifted to the highest level since 1929, together with an earlier ripening of the winter wheat crop, farmers throughout the country were taking advantage of the favorable prices to market their small grains earlier than usual. Marketing of meat animals, particularly cattle and hogs, contrary to the usual seasonal decline continued unusually heavy as a result of the poor pastures and high feed prices accompanying the drought. Prices of meat animals in July, while averaging slightly lower than in June, were nevertheless higher than in July 1935 so that income from meat animals was considerably higher than in July a year ago and contributed to the current month's sharp gain in farm cash income. Prices of all livestock products other than eggs were higher in July this year than a year ago, and cash income from dairy products increased more than seasonally, while income from poultry and eggs made the usual seasonal change.

Cash income from farm marketings in July was at the highest level for the month since 1929, and for the first 7 months of 1936 it was the highest for a similar period since 1930. The course of farm cash income in the last 2 months has begun to reflect the characteristic movement of farm marketings under a drought situation. Earlier and heavier marketings of drought-affected crops and unusually heavy marketings of livestock, as in 1934, have been responsible to a large extent for the more than seasonal gains in farm cash income. Contributing to the sharp gains in income during the last 2 months has been the strong consumer demand for farm products which has acted to sustain farm prices despite the larger supplies on the market. The effect of drought-curtailed crops on farm cash income will become more manifest as the 1936 marketing season advances, and income from farm marketings is expected to increase less than seasonally in the next few months. However, farm cash income during the remainder of 1936 is expected to continue higher than in the corresponding months of 1935 in view of the prospective demand conditions and probable continuance of heavy livestock marketings.

COMPLETE FIRST INSPECTION SEED GRAIN

Field inspections have been completed for the certification of small grains grown for seed, a new service inaugurated this year for the farmers of Pennsylvania by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Samples are now being collected from crops entered for certification preparatory to germination and analysis.

Certification of barley seed has been completed with the result that 1,000 bushels of certified Tennessee Winter barley are now available for the seed trade. Completion of the wheat and oats work is awaiting the end of the harvest and threshing season.

Out of 696.5 acres of grain entered 465.6 acres were certified subject to germination tests and analysis. Rejections included 109 acres of wheat, 15.2 acres of oats and 106.7 acres of barley. Varietal mixtures and disease were the reasons given for rejection.

Fields passing the certification requirements are sampled after threshing and recleaning for germination and tested for purity. These samples are germinated and analyzed in the State Seed Laboratory. To be certified, stocks must germinate 90 percent or more and must be free from noxious weeds, such as garlic, thistle, cockle, etc. Certified seed must be 99.0 percent pure and weigh not less than the legal weight per bushel, which is 60 pounds for wheat, 48 for barley and 32 for oats.

Seed grains sold as certified must bear the yellow certification tag of the Department of Agriculture.

Name New Triple A Director This Region

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has been advised that A. W. Manchester, formerly assistant director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Extension Service, has been appointed director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Pennsylvania is a part of that division, headquarters of which are in Washington.

End Use of Mails For Evasion of State Quarantines

New United States postal regulations require that plant shipments by mail must comply with quarantine laws of the state of destination as well as with Federal quarantines.

Heretofore the postal regulations made it possible for nurseries and other shippers of plants or plant products to evade state quarantines by using the parcel post.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, points out that amendments to the Post Office Terminal Inspection Act, under which postal inspectors have enforced federal plant quarantines, now extend authority to state inspectors to reject at the post office shipments of plants or plant products which violate state quarantines.

Pennsylvania shippers should take the precaution of referring to state quarantine notices before making shipments by mail or otherwise to other states.

FARM FACTS

Heating requirements in a house unprotected by trees are tripled when cold winds reach a velocity of 20 miles an hour, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, points out in a statement recommending that farmers and other home owners plant windbreaks. Winter temperatures are two to six degrees higher on the leeward side of a windbreak than on the windward side.

American farm exports dropped from $2,000,000,000 in 1926 to $589,658,000 in 1932. During the last twelve months they had a total value of $766,587,000.

The farmers of the United States had a cash income in 1935 of $6,943,000,000. Their income in 1932 was $4,328,000,000, the low point in the rapid decline from $10,285,852,000 the 1929 income.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports that the Southern-Central section of Pennsylvania is one of nine sections of the United States which had normal rainfalls last spring. For this study the nation was divided into twenty-six geographical areas.

U. S. FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER GAINS

August brought a five-point rise in the purchasing power of the American farmer and a three-point rise in the index of farm prices in Pennsylvania, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. The August index was 117, compared with a July index of 114.

Prices for wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, hay, hogs, turkeys, milk, butter, butterfat and eggs increased. Prices for beef cattle, veal calves, horses and mules remained stationary. There was a slight drop in prices paid farmers for potatoes, apples, sheep, lambs, milk cows, chickens and wool.

Prices and indexes for August compared with those for July and the prewar averages are shown below:

Commodity	August 1910-'14	July 1936	August 1936
Wheat per bu.	$.93	$.93	$1.02
Corn per bu.	.79	.80	1.02
Oats per bu.	.49	.44	.48
Barley per bu.	.68	.58	.66
Rye per bu.	.76	.65	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.72	.64	.72
Potatoes per bu.	.87	1.55	1.30
Hay per ton	15.42	10.60	11.10
Apples per bu.	.64	1.05	.95
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	9.90	10.20
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	6.90	6.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.00	9.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	4.15	4.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	8.60	8.20
Milk cows per head	53.10	71.00	70.00
Horses per head	175.40	151.00	151.00
Mules per head	.....	149.00	149.00
Chickens per lb.	.14	.193	.187
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.23	.24
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.90	1.95
Butter per lb.	.28	.30	.33
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.32	.35
Eggs per doz.	.228	.247	.283
Wool per lb.	.214	.31	.30
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	115	124
Grain	100	109	129
Fruits and vegetables	100	117	108
Meat animals	100	119	123
Dairy products	100	116	125
Chickens and eggs	100	106	112
Unclassified	100	131	152
PENNSYLVANIA	100	114	117
Grain	100	98	117
Fruits and vegetables	100	183	156
Meat animals	100	116	117
Dairy products	100	113	118
Chickens and eggs	100	106	117
Unclassified	100	69	72
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	123	126
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	93	98
Pennsylvania	100	93	93

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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SMASH RECORD FOR DOG LAW ENFORCEMENT

More dog licenses were issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the first eight months of this year than during all of 1935.

Last year a total of 560,549 dogs were licensed in the State. On September 1 of this year there were 562,309 licensed dogs in Pennsylvania.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, attributes the marked increase to the rigid enforcement of the dog laws by the Dog Law Enforcement Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and to the manner in which local police officials and State game officers have cooperated with his department in ridding the State of stray dogs.

MAY EXTEND JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE

Sharon and Warren and some surrounding areas may be placed under the Japanese beetle quarantine next year as the result of beetle trapping activities by the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture this year. These departments will decide later as to what steps will be taken in these two towns.

Ten beetles were trapped in Sharon and an equal number in Warren. Last year one beetle was found in Warren and none in Sharon.

From 1,600 traps placed in Erie this year by National Youth Administration boys only 43 beetles were taken up to September 2. Although more traps were in use this year fewer beetles were found in Erie County than in several years past.

Every effort is being made to protect the rich Erie fruit belt from a serious invasion of the destructive Japanese beetle. So far these efforts have been successful.

POULTRY IMPROVEMENT

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today that in the Department's poultry improvement work three times as many birds have been selected as in August 1933 and 1934. Selections in August this year total 45,269.

Truck Crop Reporting Taken Over by State

Henceforth reports on truck crops will be issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, which has collected and reported this information in the past. Robert F. Schaak, junior statistician, will be in charge of this new State service and the information will be collected from the regular crop correspondents of the State Department.

MANY INSPECTIONS

The Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspected 196 cars at shipping points last month, collected 175 spray residue samples and was represented at 125 conferences with growers and shippers.

The Bureau of Plant Industry in August made 7,712 inspections in connection with the potato wart quarantine and seed certification and 1,624 inspections for the suppression of insect pests. Nearly 500 farms and 314 nurseries were visited by inspectors.

PLAN 1937 GYPSY MOTH CAMPAIGN

Federal and State funds have already been allocated for another large-scale gypsy moth spray program in Northeastern Pennsylvania in 1937, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. During the year ending July 1, 1936, the largest program attempted in a single year, was completed.

R. H. Bell, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, reports that the control work has been effective and is hopeful that the destructive gypsy moth will be eradicated in this State within a few more years. It has been confined to a part of Luzerne and adjacent counties.

WILDFIRE PROJECT PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Pennsylvania's first Tobacco Wildfire control project has definitely demonstrated that wildfire free tobacco can be grown in Pennsylvania on a commercial basis.

Forty Lancaster County tobacco growers planted disease-free plants furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Thirty-three of these cooperators grew these plants to maturity entirely free of Wildfire. One of these growers used some of his own plants but by carefully tending his State plants kept them free from Wildfire notwithstanding the disease appeared in his own plants. The other seven, although they used some of their own plants with the State plants, reported only slight infestation.

After a tour of a number of these test fields the members of the Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association adopted resolutions asking for additional funds to continue this disease control work.

FARM FACTS

The State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry reports in storage in Pennsylvania at the close of the last quarter 11,467,934 dozens of eggs in shell, 4,249,000 pounds of eggs out of shell, 3,769,441 pounds of butter, 1,851,678 pounds of poultry, 2,329,388 pounds of fish, 201 pounds of game, 1,261,496 pounds of beef, 28,117 pounds of veal, 133,376 pounds of mutton and 1,917,826 pounds of pork.

The latest corrected estimate of the number of Pennsylvania farmers who have signed work sheets under the Soil Conservation program is 41,569.

In his newspaper feature, "This Curious World," William Ferguson estimates an acre of trees will evaporate 1,500 tons of water in a season, and that in Germany insects destroy one out of every five apples grown, one out of every ten grains of wheat and one out of every thirteen potatoes.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that the drought has reduced the nation's food supplies for the next ten months by only 3 percent.

America will play host to the next and seventh World Poultry Congress, scheduled for 1939.

Motor truck deliveries of farm products to the eleven principal United States markets increased from 157,241 carloads in 1934 to 176,513 carloads in 1935, and rail and boat unloads declined from 318,755 carloads in 1934 to 311,473 carloads in 1935.

Each consumer dollar spent in a city market for Florida potatoes is divided as follows: grower's and shipper's share, 42 percent; retailer's share, 33 percent; transportation, 15 percent, and middleman's share, 10 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to September 1, with Rank at End of Each Month*

RANK

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
		31	30	31	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31		
Welty Brothers	W. Va.	5	1	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	2794.40	2706
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Penna.	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2783.90	2695
E. B. Parmenter	Mass.	13	10	10	6	6	4	3	3	3	4	3	2773.65	2661
Coop. B. & H. Co. (Carey Farm)	Ohio	29	17	15	12	9	7	5	5	5	5	4	2772.50	2596
A. M. Wolgemuth	Penna.	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	2729.60	2480
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	Calif.	1	2	2	2	7	8	7	6	6	6	6	2652.95	2578
Guy A. Leader (pen 60)	Penna.	28	20	12	10	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	2651.25	2574
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	9	6	7	4	4	6	8	8	9	8	8	2643.75	2537
Jos. H. Suppan	Penna.	18	16	13	24	12	10	9	11	10	9	9	2636.50	2475
North Poultry Farm	Penna.	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	9	8	10	10	2628.65	2486

*E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1935-1936 Contest and to Date for 1933-1936 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1935	65.65	18.57	20.35	22.2	.18
November, 1935	73.96	21.51	22.19	23.4	.54
December, 1935	75.06	23.45	23.27	24.1	1.44
January, 1936	74.22	23.63	23.00	24.5	3.07
February, 1936	69.61	21.01	20.19	25.0	3.98
March, 1936	67.26	21.39	20.18	25.2	2.35
April, 1936	68.56	22.76	21.25	25.4	1.35
May, 1936	68.18	22.65	21.14	25.4	1.90
June, 1936	64.19	20.64	19.24	25.4	2.08
July, 1936	57.06	18.77	17.69	25.2	3.98
August, 1936	49.17	15.90	15.24	24.8	2.08
To date—					
August 31, 1936	63.78	220.78	214.32	24.6	23.89
August 31, 1935	63.48	216.59	212.67	24.4	20.04
August 31, 1934	61.38	207.25	205.64	24.2	20.27
August 31, 1933	61.27	205.16	205.27	24.0	23.47

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 21 | Harrisburg, Pa., September 24, 1936 | No. 39

TOBACCO SHOWS BEST CONDITION OF STATE CROPS

Tobacco is the only principal Pennsylvania crop of which the present condition is better than 80 percent of normal, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reported today.

The tables below show the condition of the 1936 crops in relation to the normal, the average September 1 condition from 1925 to 1934, the State acreages and the estimated 1936 production with comparative figures:

	Condition of 1936 crop Sept. 1, 1936	Sept. 1, 1925-'34 ave.
	Percent	Percent
Corn	76	75.7
Oats	69	78.2
Barley	77	80.1
Buckwheat	77	77.6
Potatoes	72	72.9
Tobacco	90	74.7
Tame Hay, all	64	81.3
Pastures	65	71.0
Apples	38	48.5
Peaches	23	48.0
Pears	43	59.4
Grapes	55	68.1

Acreages:

	1936 (1,000 acres)	5-yr. ave. 1930-'34 (1,000 acres)
Corn	1,356	1,301
Winter wheat	1,001	936
Oats	897	944
Barley	58	65
Rye	97	123
Buckwheat	124	149
Potatoes	197	215
Tobacco	24.5	32.9
Tame hay	2,452	2,476

Indicated average yield per share:

		1936	Average '30-'34
Corn	bus.	38.5	36.8
Winter wheat	"	19.0	18.7
Oats	"	26.5	27.9
Barley	"	25.0	25.0
Rye	"	14.0	13.5
Buckwheat	"	18.0	17.7
Potatoes	"	120	120
Tobacco	lbs.	1,370	1,122
Tame hay	tons	1.00	1.14

Indicated production:

		Sept. 1 1936 forecast	5-year average 1930-1934
		(1,000)	(1,000)
Corn	bus.	52,206	48,114
Winter wheat	"	.....	17,525
Oats	"	23,770	26,376
Barley	"	1,450	1,614
Rye	"	.....	1,676
Buckwheat	"	2,232	2,618
Potatoes	"	23,640	25,767
Tobacco	lbs.	33,565	37,049
Tame hay	tons	2,452	2,823
Apples	bus.	6,555	9,854
Peaches	"	576	1,388
Pears	"	285	410
Grapes	tons	16.5	22.6

BEST APPLE YEAR SINCE '29

The most profitable season in seven years is a probability for Pennsylvania apple growers in spite of a small crop, J. L. States, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Markets, said today as the apple harvest season opened in this State.

Forty-five Federal-State inspectors will be stationed in the larger commercial packing houses to certify the quality of fruit packed and shipped.

Due to the superior quality of Pennsylvania apples and to the care exercised in grading, packing and inspection the fruit shipped from this State commands top prices on domestic and foreign markets.

The 1936 apple crop is light in northern and western counties but moderately heavy in the commercial districts of the south-central and eastern counties.

D. M. James, supervising inspector for the Department of Agriculture, describes the new crop as of excellent quality, of high color and good size. Prices are higher than last year.

PRICE-WAGE STATUS STILL FAVORS LABOR

Employed consumers can still buy more food with their present earnings than they were able to buy in 1928 or 1929, in spite of the record droughts of 1934 and 1936 and the general upward swing of farm product prices, declares J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, in defense of the fair prices Pennsylvania farmers are now receiving for their products.

"Food prices are only now coming more closely in line with the average of other living costs, and are still 18 percent below their 1928 level and 21 percent below the level for the corresponding month of 1929. They have made three successive advances: one in 1933 due to general recovery measures, again in 1934-35 chiefly as a result of the 1934 drought, and again this summer as a result of this year's drought. But the entire food price advance between March 1933 and July 1936 is measured by an index of 82 for July 1936 compared with 58 in March 1933 and 100 in 1928. This represents a rise of 24 points, or 41 percent as compared with a previous decline of 42 points, or 42 percent.

"While food prices have been rising wages of factory workers have been advancing still more rapidly. An increase of 50 percent in earnings per employed factory worker since 1933 has made it possible for industrial workers to buy more food and to meet the higher prices without hardship.

"By 1931, retail food prices had definitely fallen more than the average earnings of employed factory workers, and that relative gain of consumer purchasing power for foods has continued and was, in fact, greater during the first half of 1936 than in any of the previous five years. Contrasted with the situation in 1928, food prices at 82 and factory wage earnings at 88 gives the latter a purchasing power in exchange for food over 7 percent greater than in 1928. Contrasted with the situation at the bottom of the depression, at the beginning of 1933, the rise in food prices of 41 percent and the rise in factory wage earnings of 50 percent gives the latter a purchasing power in exchange for food about 6 percent greater than in March 1933.

Can Opener for Fido

Practical farmers can now see the value of dog fanciers.

There are more than 125 firms in the United States engaged in the packing or manufacturing of canned dog food, and, indirectly, creating a market and better prices for livestock.

Horse meat was formerly the chief ingredient of these dog foods. Now the meats most generally used are packing-house by-products.

More than $25,000,000 worth of these special preparations are being consumed annually.

FARM FACTS

This year's American cotton supply may be the smallest since 1929, and nearly 7,000,000 bales under the 1931 peak.

The Asiatic garden beetle, large numbers of which are feeding on ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables in and around Philadelphia, is best lured to traps by the bluish light given off by the mercury vapor spectrum. One of these lights placed under floodlights on a golf driving range drew 5,875 beetles to a trap in two hours.

The versatile soybean makes an edible green vegetable bean. Sixty edible varieties imported from Japan are being grown at the Arlington, Virginia, experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture, to determine which is best suited to the American appetite and taste.

The Bureau of Plant Industry can now say, "I told you so." Potter County farmers, long advised by bureau specialists that conditions were favorable there to the production of seed potatoes, have finally acted on that advice with marked success.

The United States produced 378,677,000 pounds of oleomargarine last year. The 1935 output was the highest in sixteen years due to a scarcity of butter and heavy exports.

STATE INVITES USE FREE INSECT SERVICE

In man's eternal war with destructive insects, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, invites the farmer, gardener, home owner, merchant and warehouse owner to avail themselves of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's entomological facilities.

The entomological division of the Bureau of Plant Industry offers as a free service to citizens of Pennsylvania the identification of insect specimens and recommendations for the control or eradication of insect pests.

Publications on the outstanding insect depredators are available for free distribution and a study collection of 50,000 insect specimens is maintained for the use of specialists and students. To supplement this, the Department has an economic and scientific agricultural library; a laboratory and the equipment necessary to thoroughly study insects and insect damaged materials.

It is requested that persons desiring to avail themselves of this service, send specimens of insects or damage done, with their inquiry, as ordinary descriptions are not usually sufficient for making proper identification.

Materials should be so packed or wrapped that they will not be crushed in the mail. Specimens enclosed with letters are generally useless for study or identification.

The name and address of the sender should be on or in the package. All material should be addressed to R. M. Baker, Head Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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FOOD LICENSES SHOW $67,227 GAIN OVER 1935

During the first eight months of this year the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issued 1,003 more licenses than during the same period of 1935 and collected $67,227.12 more in license fees.

In the same period this year the bureau collected $16,035 in fines, as compared with $9,760 collected during the first eight months of last year. License fees from January 1 to August 31, this year totaled $420,-492.30.

"This highly satisfactory record," J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said, "is proof that since the reorganization of this important bureau under Elmer E. Harter, Jr., Pittsburgh attorney, the people of Pennsylvania have had better protection for their food than at any time in the history of food regulation.

"We are rapidly catching up with the food manufacturers and distributors who have been evading the licensing officers and violating the laws. Pennsylvania is no longer a paradise for food rackets."

SEED CROPS PROMISING

Following the initial inspection of tomato seed fields for certification purposes, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported prospects for an excellent crop of seed. Only a few fields were rejected because of wilt and bacterial canker.

Pennsylvania growers are rapidly increasing their production of certified tomato seed for the southern tomato plant industry.

This is the first year Pennsylvania farmers have produced peppers with sufficient uniformity to qualify for certification for seed purposes.

In spite of the drought fewer seed potato fields entered for certification were rejected this fall than for several years. The acreage entered for inspection this year is the largest on record for Pennsylvania.

Farmers Benefit Under U. S.-Canada Agreements

The value of the agricultural trade between the United States and Canada increased 24 per cent during the first six months that the reciprocal trade agreement between these two friendly nations were in operation. Both countries benefited in the same degree.

FIND DEMAND FOR FARMS GAINS HERE

The farm real estate market in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia is looking up, according to a statement made here today by Charles S. Jackson, president of the Federal Land Bank. He based it upon the increased sales by the bank of properties which it has had to take over during the last half dozen years or so. The record shows an increase of 131 per cent during the second quarter of 1936 compared to a like period in 1935. During the first half of this year the number of sales made almost doubled those of the previous six months, the total being 365 properties or sheriffs' certificates representing farms. Down payments are also larger than a year ago.

Jackson attributed this large increase in sales not to a greater activity on the part of the land bank to dispose of properties but to higher prices for agricultural commodities and a greater confidence on the part of purchasers in the farming business.

"We sold relatively few farms to investors although the number of inquiries from this class of purchasers is increasing steadily," Jackson said. "We aim to sell to bona fide farmers or people who have had experience in farming for we find they are more likely to make a success of their purchase than people without adequate experience.

"In our sales of farm properties we find that most of the purchases are made by people living in the communities in which the farms are located, and I believe this is a healthy sign."

MAGGOT-FREE BLUEBERRIES

Aided by the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, succeeded this year in keeping virtually all maggot-infested blueberries from Pennsylvania markets.

Entomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry issued a State-wide warning when the maggots made their appearance in the blueberry patches. The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry thereupon ordered all shipments ceased.

Only five shippers were found violating the order. One of these was fined and the other four are awaiting trial.

Last spring approximately seventy-five large shippers agreed to discontinue shipments as soon as the annual infestation of maggots took place.

FARM FACTS

For federal aid purposes the Department of Agriculture has added eight counties in three states to the official list of drought counties, increasing the total number requiring emergency help to 1,139 counties in 24 states.

Speaking of sauerkraut, the domestic cabbage crop in the late states will be approximately 175,500 tons, or 43 per cent below the 1935 crop and 39 per cent under the average for the five years from 1928 to 1932, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Pennsylvania and five other late states will produce 2,935,000 crates (2/3 size) of celery this year. That is 14 per cent better than last year, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture says.

Housewives prepare to shed more tears. The United States onion crop this year is 14 per cent better than last and 21 per cent better than the average for the last five years. The late onion crop is estimated at 11,604,000 hundred-pound sacks, State Department of Agriculture reports show.

A chicken farm near Philadelphia traps Japanese beetles, grinds and mixes them with feed for half-grown chickens, the Bureau of Plant Industry reports.

Crab apples and quinces, once in great demand for jellies, have virtually disappeared from the city markets. Commission men report to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that other fruits have taken their place.

Apparently the nation's tomato crop hasn't heard about the great drought of 1936. The late states will harvest 6,176,000 bushels, compared with 5,817,000 bushels last year, the Department of Agriculture reports.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION GAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Through the construction of 1,195 miles of electric power lines in rural Pennsylvania last year 10,561 rural consumers and 3,091 farms were given electric service.

This was accomplished through a capital investment of $2,091,754, the largest sum invested for this purpose in this State since 1931.

Figures for the preceding three years are: 1932, 7,388 consumers added, 1,920 farms added; 1933, 6,690 consumers added, 1,347 farms added; 1934, 7,273 consumers added, 1,257 farms added.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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STATE'S FARM INCOME GAINED 20% LAST YEAR

The cash farm income of Pennsylvania farmers in 1935 was 20 percent greater than their 1934 income, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today upon the completion of a survey by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The totals in this final computation exceed previous official estimates.

The total cash income of the Keystone State farmers last year was $231,400,000. It was $192,166,000 in 1934, $176,759,000 in 1933 and $158,590,000 in 1932.

From their field crops the farmers received $67,588,000 in cash income in 1935 as compared with $57,596,000 in 1934. The cash income from livestock and livestock products totaled $134,570,000 in 1934 and $163,812,000 last year.

During 1935 Pennsylvania farmers earned $1,390,000 in cash benefits from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The cash income by crops and livestock products in 1935 and 1934 was as follows:

CROPS	1935	1934
Corn	3,196,000	2,870,000
Wheat	9,027,000	6,567,000
Oats	636,000	800,000
Barley	51,000	54,000
Rye	281,000	230,000
Buckwheat	633,000	571,000
Tobacco	3,421,000	1,989,000
All hay	5,950,000	6,950,000
Popcorn	8,000	9,000
Cloverseed	126,000	214,000
Timothy seed	40,000	64,000
Potatoes	11,439,000	8,406,000
Truck crops	8,260,000	7,241,000
Apples	6,848,000	6,453,000
Peaches	1,552,000	633,000
Pears	157,000	158,000
Grapes	482,000	431,000
Plums, prunes, cherries and apricots	71,000	71,000
Cherries	150,000	167,000
Small fruits	358,000	366,000
Strawberries	896,000	915,000
Nursery products	3,308,000	2,823,000
Greenhouse products	8,838,000	7,748,000
Forest products	1,668,000	1,668,000
Maple sugar and sirup	192,000	198,000
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
Cattle and calves	19,847,000	11,866,000
Sheep and lambs	1,138,000	974,000
Hogs	7,171,000	5,046,000
Chickens	13,511,000	9,482,000
Eggs	28,996,000	22,221,000
Milk	92,037,000	83,776,000
Wool	798,000	814,000
Honey	314,000	391,000

FARM FACTS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that in 1932 it took twenty-three 200-pound hogs to pay the taxes on a typical mid-western 160-acre farm and that today it takes only seven 200-pound hogs to pay the taxes on the same farm. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's division of crop reporting believes rising farm prices and falling farm taxes make the situation in this State comparable to that in the Middle West.

U. S. CENSUS MAKES STATE MILK REPORT

Lancaster, Chester and Bradford are the three leading Pennsylvania Counties in the production of milk and in the number of cows milked. These three counties produce 16 percent of the State's milk.

Pennsylvania produced 472,348,376 gallons of milk in 1934, the period covered by a special United States census report just released.

Farm wives churn 14,339,881 pounds of butter in a year. Butter is churned on 63,834 farms.

In 1934 there were 867,847 milk cows in the State representing a five-year increase of 59,757.

The State's milk production by counties in 1934 and 1929 was:

COUNTY	1934	1929
Adams	5,119,556	5,670,490
Allegheny	5,795,543	6,412,293
Armstrong	4,896,545	4,712,547
Beaver	4,350,455	4,388,997
Bedford	7,549,845	7,852,522
Berks	15,359,121	15,416,696
Blair	4,178,430	4,761,726
Bradford	23,626,862	21,508,018
Bucks	12,134,537	12,294,251
Butler	7,882,443	7,651,743
Cambria	3,225,150	3,353,386
Cameron	178,344	265,907
Carbon	1,095,168	1,131,829
Centre	7,111,344	8,391,504
Chester	23,990,826	24,475,531
Clarion	4,121,175	4,754,708
Clearfield	3,632,348	3,512,935
Clinton	2,057,915	2,596,578
Columbia	3,614,872	3,901,480
Crawford	18,164,460	18,739,128
Cumberland	9,654,783	9,748,188
Dauphin	6,605,766	6,414,991
Delaware	2,342,232	2,601,397
Elk	1,490,013	1,343,374
Erie	14,566,723	14,241,509
Fayette	4,866,944	4,698,839
Forest	530,038	494,406
Franklin	10,363,532	10,835,866
Fulton	1,766,780	2,010,947
Greene	3,927,124	3,299,489
Huntingdon	3,870,774	4,359,178
Indiana	6,319,147	5,897,114
Jefferson	4,167,040	4,191,247
Juniata	3,096,015	3,513,739
Lackawanna	5,322,610	5,386,942
Lancaster	25,825,341	26,517,097
Lawrence	6,497,467	6,403,319
Lebanon	7,702,641	6,974,697
Lehigh	4,202,392	4,161,511
Luzerne	4,032,810	4,245,987
Lycoming	6,899,912	8,498,808
McKean	3,034,402	3,327,168
Mercer	11,121,863	11,519,802
Mifflin	3,422,508	3,749,062
Monroe	2,371,814	2,157,552
Montgomery	10,048,712	10,089,374
Montour	1,937,270	2,061,827
Northampton	7,078,845	6,665,066
Northumberland	4,652,572	4,508,251
Perry	3,202,213	3,912,827
Philadelphia	324,864	337,293
Pike	701,666	782,721
Potter	5,840,617	5,712,770
Schuylkill	4,278,112	3,692,528
Snyder	2,538,640	3,357,706
Somerset	9,469,284	9,753,338
Sullivan	1,826,023	2,150,209
Susquehanna	20,080,371	19,099,821
Tioga	14,263,120	15,879,899
Union	4,079,547	4,330,576
Venango	3,967,904	3,775,027
Warren	5,951,188	7,027,599
Washington	13,746,013	11,885,347
Wayne	15,235,276	14,881,565
Westmoreland	11,872,985	10,775,841
Wyoming	6,192,744	5,786,653
York	12,974,800	15,079,805

POTATO WART QUARANTINE CONTINUED

Silver Brook, Kline Township, Schuylkill County, will be added to the fully restricted potato wart quarantine region on Wednesday under a new quarantine order issued today by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

The section to be quarantined is encompassed by a circle of one and two-tenths radius centering at the intersection of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and highway route 29, one-half mile south of McAdoo.

The potato wart disease was found in this Kline township area by Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry inspectors this year. The area is an abandoned mining village.

Under the quarantine only immune varieties of potatoes may be grown and then only under special permit. Removal of the infected soil or of potatoes or refuse from potatoes to points outside the quarantined area is prohibited.

The new order continues, until further notice, the quarantine in twenty-one other areas in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, Huntingdon, Armstrong, Somerset, Carbon and Schuylkill Counties.

VEGETABLE FARMS MANY

More Pennsylvania farms harvest sweet corn for sale than any other State.

This State is second in number of farms harvesting string beans and cabbages for sale and fourth in number of farms harvesting tomatoes for sale.

Production statistics for all other vegetables except Irish and sweet potatoes show that more Pennsylvania farms produce them for sale than in any other State.

The figures for this State are: sweet corn, 30,140 farms; string beans, 11,056 farms; tomatoes, 15,711 farms; watermelons, 1,674 farms; all other vegetables except Irish and sweet potatoes, 32,255 farms.

In this State 165,671 farms grow for home use vegetables valued at $5,461,706, exclusive of potatoes.

Treated Narcissus Bulbs To Be Admitted

Foreign grown narcissus bulbs will be admitted to the United States after December 15 the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by the United States department.

These bulbs have been excluded because of the bulb eelworm. They are now to be admitted only after treatment for the eelworm and for basal rot.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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Pennsylvania Tomatoes Million Dollar Crop

Tomatoes for canning, Pennsylvania's newest and most promising cash crop, have added a million dollars to the cash income of the farmers of this State this year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

Favorable growing conditions in Pennsylvania while other tomato-growing sections were drought-stricken, high prices and alert farmers sensing new opportunities in tomato culture were contributing factors in making this the most successful season for Keystone State tomato growers.

Tomatoes were planted on 14,000 acres in this State this year, compared with 3,400 acres in 1929. Secretary French predicts an acreage of 30,000 by 1940.

Many of the world's largest processors of tomatoes are operating plants in Pennsylvania and others are seeking sites here. Contract acreages next year are expected to be greatly increased for tomato juice manufacture.

Pennsylvania farmlands are admirably adapted to the growing of the "love apple." Specifically, some of these favorable factors are heavy soils, sufficient rainfall, soils rich in humous and temperatures not extremely excessive. To these climatic and soil conditions may be added the factors that Pennsylvania farmers are noted for good cultural practices such as the liberal use of fertilizers, crop rotations, ample cultivations and thorough soil preparation. From the standpoint of the processor, nearness to many large Eastern markets for the finished products is an important factor in favor of Pennsylvania production.

The recent rapid rise of tomato juice to a foremost place in the national diet has been largely responsible for the great increase in tomato production in Pennsylvania. Tomatoes produced in this state are particularly highly colored, not excessively acid and particularly suitable for the production of tomato juice. Although tomatoes may be profitably grown in all sections of the State, the principal counties in the production have been Bucks, Adams, York, Erie, Lancaster, Chester, Cumberland, Columbia, Lehigh, Franklin and Schuylkill. Most of the increase in acreage has taken place in the eastern Counties of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Montgomery. Reports from these Counties where growing conditions have been very favorable indicate that yields of from 15 to 20 tons are not unusual. Average yields for the State are expected to be higher than ever before and the average price received per ton will exceed any year since war time years.

State inspectors, located at most of the tomato receiving stations of the State report that quality of the tomatoes delivered by the farmers has been the best since the inspection service was adopted in 1927. Unofficial reports indicate that the average of all loads will exceed 70% U. S. No. 1 quality for the State. In 1935 the State average was 63% U. S. No. 1.

Secretary French points out that Pennsylvania farmers are to be commended for the excellent quality of tomatoes being produced in this State which are in great demand with all the large buyers in the country. In closing the report, he states that Pennsylvania agriculture is to be congratulated for the foresight used in rapidly forging ahead in the production of this important cash crop, which is so admirably suited to the conditions found on Pennsylvania farms.

FARM FACTS

The Rural Resettlement Administration during August adjusted thirty-six farm debt cases in Pennsylvania. Through the adjustments the indebtedness of the farmers was reduced by $25,731 and overdue taxes totaling $2,893 were paid.

The cash income of American agriculture will approximate $7,850,000 this year, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by the national bureau of agricultural economics. Last year it was $7,090,000 and in 1932 it was $4,328,000,000.

Farmers' Cooperatives Doing More Business

Farmers' cooperative fruit and vegtables associations in the United States in the 1935-36 marketing season did a business of $212,000,000 or 6 percent more than in the preceding year, according to reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. More than 166,000 farmers and growers sold fruit and vegetables through cooperative associations as compared with 158,000 in 1934-35. Cooperative marketing of citrus fruit accounted for the major part of the business.

Farmers' cooperative livestock marketing associations reported a business of $250,000,000 compared with $175,000,000 in 1934-35. More than one-half of the 600,000 farmers and stockmen marketing livestock through cooperatives are in Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio. The largest of the cooperative terminal-market sales agencies handled more than 1,000,000 animals for its farmer patrons during 1935.

HIGH PRICES FOR PUREBREDS

Purebred cattle have been bringing good prices in the East this year, it is shown by a survey made by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

A Texan paid $1,025 for a Pennsylvania Jersey cow. Forty-three Jerseys brought a total of $13,300 at this sale.

Ninety-four head of pedigree Holstein-Friesian cattle went under the hammer at another Pennsylvania sale for $40,550. At this sale a bull brought $3500. The best price paid for a cow was $1125.

For a heifer at a Guernsey sale the high bid was $1,025.

Maryland reported a $500 bid for a bull at an Aberdeen-Angus sale. Eight head went to one breeder for a total of $1,945.

Fees For Duplicate Milk Testing Papers

An epidemic of lost, strayed or stolen Pennsylvania milk testing permits and licenses has necessitated an order by James L. States, Acting Director of the Bureau of Markets, requiring an affidavit and fee for duplicates after November 1.

For a duplicate Permit a fee of $4 will be collected and a $2 fee will be charged for duplicate Tester's or Weigher's and Sampler's license. The affidavit must set forth the circumstances under which the permit or license was lost.

TRADE RULES FAVOR FARMER

Farmers, gardeners and nurserymen would benefit indirectly from trade practice rules proposed for the fertilizer industry by the Federal Trade Commission, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, believes.

Unfair trade practices such as false and misleading price quotations, misrepresenting sales volume and the use of "loss leaders" to induce the purchase of other merchandise excessively priced have injured the fertilizer buyer.

There are 900 fertilizer plants in the United States, representing an investment of $300,000,000. Plants supplying nitrogen, phosphate rock, sulphur, pyrites and potash represent an additional investment of $200,000,000.

The nation's consumption of fertilizer is nearly six million tons with a retail sales value of $158,000,000.

Paint Kills Six Cows In Pasture

The careless throwing of white lead into a pasture cost a farmer at Mt. Holly Springs, Cumberland County, six cows out of a herd of seven.

Suspecting a poisonous plant the farmer summoned Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to locate the source of the poison. Doctor Gress traced the poison to the paint pail.

PENNSYLVANIA HENS REGAIN LAYING CROWN

In the fifth annual official egg-laying contest of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania recaptured the honors lost last year to California.

With a record of 2,826 eggs and 2,960.40 points a pen of single comb White Leghorns owned by Guy A. Leader, York, took first place in this year's contest, which has just closed. The winning pen last year, also single comb White Leghorns, produced 2,907 eggs and scored 3,057.35 points.

West Virginia took second honors, the pen of Welty Brothers, Short Creek, West Virginia, scoring 2,951.70 points with 2,857 eggs. Third, fourth and fifth places were taken by the cooperative B. and H. Company, Tiro, Ohio, E. B. Parmenter, Franklin, Mass., and A. M. Wolgemuth, Mt. Joy, respectively.

Thirteen of the ranking first twenty were Pennsylvania pens. With the exception of the fourth place pen, Rhode Island Reds, the twenty pens were single comb White Leghorns.

The best bird, owned by the cooperative B. and H. Company, laid 322 eggs and scored 347.30 points during the fifty-one weeks of the contest period. It was a single comb White Leghorn. A Rhode Island Red owned by E. B. Parmenter with a total of 333 points laid the largest number of eggs.

The point scoring is on a basis of one point for each two-ounce egg. Thirteen pullets comprise a pen, the record of the ten highest birds counting in the pen's score.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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ACCUSED MILK DEALERS PAY

The Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has recovered $104.54 for farmer producers. This money was recovered from four York County milk dealers who had not paid their producers the full amount to which they were entitled for their milk.

Restitution was made by the dealers when the bureau proved charges against them with falsifying records of butterfat tests, failure to keep proper records of all tests made, failure to keep records for two years, failure to post results of tests and failure to state time covered in reports to producers.

It developed during the hearing that the four dealers employed the same bookkeeper.

WAR AGAINST DOG MENACE

Pennsylvania is slowly reducing to a minimum the menace to life and property of the stray, ownerless dog, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports.

Last month local police officers destroyed 2,160 uncontrolled dogs. For this service to their communities these officers were paid a total of $2,160 by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Although more than 2,000 dogs each month are found running at large without licenses, the Department still receives many claims for damages to livestock and poultry by dogs. Last month 216 such claims were investigated by the Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement. Claims totaling $3,182.85 were paid in September.

Tests Show No Bang's Disease Among Goats

All goats tested for Bang's disease in Pennsylvania have been found to be free of this disease, Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the State Bureau of Animal Industry reported today. Last month four herds were tested with negative results.

ISSUE STATE LIME REPORT FOR 1932-35

The lime report of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, issued this week, shows that of 375 official samples analyzed 14.1 percent were deficient in calcium oxide and 11.5 percent were deficient in magnesium oxide to the extent of one-half of one percent or more below their guarantees. Most of the deficiencies were not of a serious nature because the sum of the oxides was in excess of the total oxides guaranteed. The report covers the period from 1932 to 1935.

Pennsylvania consumption of lime, as shown by the report, increased from 156,493 tons in 1933 to 171,185 tons in 1934. The tonnage in 1931 was 231,056.

Copies of the report may be obtained without charge from the Division of Information, 112 South Office Building, Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FARM INDEX CLIMBS AGAIN

Index of prices paid farmers in Pennsylvania for important agricultural products increased four points to 121% of pre-war level during the month which ended on September 15.

The September 15 index of local market prices of farm products in the United States held steady at the relatively high level established in mid-August when prices increased sharply as a result of the drought. At 124 percent of the pre-war average on September 15, prices returned to farmers for agricultural products were still 17 points higher than a year earlier. Prices of truck crops continued to register sharp increases from August 15 to September 15, but these advances, together with moderate rises in the prices of grains, cotton, and cottonseed, and seasonal price upturns for dairy products, and chickens and eggs were sufficient only to offset seasonal declines in the prices of fruit and miscellaneous farm commodities.

The table gives the Pennsylvania and United States farm prices in dollars for certain products as of September 15, with August and pre-war comparisons revised.

Commodity	Sept. 1910-'14	August 1936	Sept. 1936
Wheat per bu.	$ .94	$1.02	$1.04
Corn per bu.	.80	1.02	1.06
Oats per bu.	.46	.48	.49
Barley per bu.	.70	.66	.77
Rye per bu.	.77	.72	.78
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.72	.78
Potatoes per bu.	.77	1.30	1.20
Hay per ton	15.41	11.10	12.50
Apples per bu.	.60	.95	.95
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.34	10.20	10.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.42	6.90	6.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	9.00	9.20
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.84	4.00	4.15
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	8.20	8.30
Milk cows per head	53.66	70.00	71.00
Horses per head	173.60	151.00	149.00
Mules per head	.....	149.00	149.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.187	.184
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.24	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.95	2.05
Butter per lb.	.30	.33	.34
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.35	.36
Eggs per doz.	.254	.283	.313
Wool per lb.	.22	.30	.31

FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	124	124
Grain	100	129	130
Fruits and vegetables	100	108	105
Meat animals	100	123	123
Dairy products	100	125	128
Chickens and eggs	100	112	119
Unclassified	100	152	141
PENNSYLVANIA	100	117	121
Grain	100	112	115
Fruits and vegetables	100	156	147
Meat animals	100	117	119
Dairy products	100	118	123
Chickens and eggs	100	117	124
Unclassified	100	72	80
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	127
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	98	98
Pennsylvania	100	93	95

Pennsylvania Official Chairman of Egg Show

E. J. Lawless, Jr., chief of the poultry division of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is chairman of the egg show committee for the Second Poultry Industries Exposition to be held in Commerce Hall, Port Authority Building, New York City, November 10 to 14. D. C. Henderson, of State College, is chairman of the Pennsylvania subcommittee.

FARM FACTS

The acreage of soy beans in the United States is 5,463,000 acres and has doubled in the last three years.

The United States is now exporting more domestic agricultural products than it is importing competitive agricultural products. Its total exports, including all merchandise and farm products, are $235,000,000 greater than its total imports from foreign countries.

Farmers in the United States purchased at cost 26,000,000 tree seedlings for reforestation purposes last year. Federal-State cooperating agencies made the trees available at low cost.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has shipped or ordered shipped since June 1,547 carloads of food and feed for relief distribution in 19 drought-stricken states. Of this quantity, 1,171 carloads, or 54,645,000 pounds, were for human consumption.

After getting off to a slow start last spring, the codling moth increased so fast in June and July that it has damaged a great many apples in the East Central States and now threatens fruit in the Middle Atlantic States.

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Apiary Inspection Ends; No Arrests

Although the State apiary inspection this year was unusually extensive, not one beekeeper was prosecuted for violating the laws.

"The beekeepers are adhering closely to the letter of the law," explained J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, "because they realize that the bee laws were passed for their protection and that the beekeeper who violates those laws is a menace to all apiaries in his neighborhood."

CHEESE WEEK

National Cheese Week, sponsored by the National Cheese Institute, will be observed this year from November 8 to 14. As a large cheese-producing state Pennsylvania will cooperate in the observance of this fourth annual cheese week.

EGG INSPECTORS FEE

After January 1, 1937, qualified egg inspectors shall be required to pay a fee of $3 for their State license, James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, announced today. Heretofore there was no fee for this permit.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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PENNA. RANKS THIRD AMONG APPLE STATES

During the last five years Pennsylvania was third among the forty-eight states in number of new apple trees planted, in number of trees and in apple production.

In apple production Washington State leads, New York is second, Pennsylvania third and Virginia fourth. Their respective productions in 1934, the year covered by the latest U. S. census report, were: Washington, 30,997,021 bushels; New York, 13,555,726 bushels; Pennsylvania, 9,731,283 bushels; Virginia, 8,591,169 bushels.

The outstanding changes in tree and vine fruits on farms of the United States in the five-year period from 1930 to 1935 were substantial increases in the number of cherry, grapefruit, and orange trees, marked decreases in the number of apple and peach trees, and moderate declines in the number of pear and plum trees and in the number of grape vines. A further change of importance during this period was a decline in new plantings for each of these fruits as evidenced by the number of living non-bearing trees on the census dates.

From the standpoint of acreage, apples occupy more area than any of the other fruits, though they yielded ground by showing a 14 percent decline in the number of trees in the five-year period. The total number of farm apple trees in 1935 numbered 100,054,047 of which about one-sixth were non-bearing. The production in 1934 amounted to 124,236,758 bushels, or an average of 1.5 bushels per bearing tree. Apples also are more generally grown than any of the other fruits, having been reported on 2,358,781 farms, or slightly more than one-third of all farms in 1935.

Peach Yellows Control Work Increased One Hundred Percent

Peach Yellows inspection work conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1936 and involving almost twice as many trees as were inspected in 1935 has disclosed a much heavier infection than was found in recent years.

Agents of the Bureau of Plant Industry inspected 654,496 trees in 490 orchards this year with the result that they found 1,085 diseased trees in 14 counties.

Last year 126 orchards comprising 347,819 trees were inspected in three counties and 120 diseased trees were found.

FALL BRINGS BETTER CROPS

Mid-October found Pennsylvania crops much improved over Spring and Summer prospects, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports. Late growing and harvesting conditions were favorable.

Estimates of the 1936 yield per acre of the principal crops with comparisons for the 1930-34 period are as follows:

		1936	1930-1934
Corn	bus.	40.0	36.8
Winter wheat	bus.	19.0	18.7
Oats	bus.	26.5	27.9
Barley	bus.	28.0	25.0
Rye	bus.	14.0	13.5
Buckwheat	bus.	18.0	17.7
Potatoes	bus.	127	120
Tobacco	lbs.	1400	1,122
Tame hay	tons	1.00	1.14

The estimated 1936 production of principal crops with comparative figures for the 1930-34 period is shown below:

		1936 forecast (1000)	5-year average 1930-1934 (1000)
Corn	bus.	54,240	48,114
Winter wheat	bus.	.....	17,525
Oats	bus.	23,770	26,376
Barley	bus.	1,624	1,614
Rye	bus.	.....	1,676
Buckwheat	bus.	2,232	2,618
Potatoes	bus.	25,019	25,767
Tobacco	lbs.	34,300	37,049
Tame hay	tons	2,452	2,823
Apples (total)	bus.	6,900	9,854
Peaches	bus.	576	1,388
Pears	bus.	285	410
Grapes	tons	16.5	22.5

BETTER SEED CAMPAIGN SHOWS GAIN

Seed certification has shown remarkable progress in Pennsylvania during the last ten years, some acreages of seed entered for certification having increased as much as 800 percent.

Seed certification was inaugurated in this State in 1923 by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Today it is one of the principal functions of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Seed potatoes were the first entered for certification. In 1925, two years after the service was inaugurated, 186.5 acres were entered. The acreage this year was 1,015. In 1930 the service was extended to tomato seed with 55.5 acres entered that year. This year 414 acres were entered. Certification of bramble plantings was begun in 1931 with 115 plantings entered. The 1936 certification work covered 138 plantings.

This year the Department of Agriculture inaugurated certification of small grains. This new service for the farmers started with 696.5 acres of cereals.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania is tenth among the forty-eight states in the number of cows milked in 1934. The Keystone State's figure is 867,847 compared with Wisconsin's 2,104,533.

Honey is a syrup with a distinctive flavor and aroma, made up of four parts sugar to one part water. There are several kinds of sugars present, including sucrose, dextrose and levulose. Honey contains a small amount of mineral matter, including magnesia, lime, iron and phosphoric acid.

Another large wheat acreage is in prospect in this country, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. He points out that wheat prices are more attractive than at seeding time last year or last spring. Seedings for harvest in 1936 of both winter and spring wheat were approximately 74,500,000 acres, the largest on record except for 1919. Abandonment and crop loss due to unfavorable weather were exceptionally large and resulted in small production relative to acreage sown.

Increased shipment of goods from industrial states to agricultural states closely paralleled the increased national farm income in the years from 1932 to 1935, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

There will be no food shortage this winter, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The per capita supply of all major foods for domestic consumption for the 12 months ending with June 1937 is estimated at about 3 percent less than the apparent consumption or disappearance of human food per person during the corresponding period in 1935-36; 1 percent less than the per capita supply of 1934-35; 5 percent below that of 1933-34, and 8 percent less than the 1925-29 average.

DELAWARE COUNTY B-T CERTIFIED

With the certification this month of Delaware County as a modified accredited county under the bovine tuberculosis eradication program only two Pennsylvania counties — Lancaster and Montgomery—remain to be accredited.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, said today that work is progressing in Lancaster and Montgomery Counties at a rate which assures their certification within a few weeks.

Veterinarians engaged in this work throughout the State found only 254 reactor cattle among the 70,449 animals and 5,299 herds tested in September.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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PENN'S PATCHES BORDER THOUSAND-ACRE ESTATES

Pennsylvania has one farm of more than 10,000 acres, 5 of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, 105 of from 1,000 to 4,999 acres, 111 of from 500 to 999 acres, 858 of from 380 to 499 acres and 3,405 of from 260 to 379 acres, it was disclosed by the agricultural census of 1935.

Farms of from 50 to 99 acres are most commonly found in this State. There are 56,752 in this acreage range. There are 46,714 farms of from 100 to 174 acres and 12,020 of from 175 to 259 acres.

During the last five years the number of farms of less than three acres fell off from 1,999 to 1,034 while the farms of from three to nine acres increased 11,553 to 18,474. The 20-acre to 49-acre farm increased in number from 29,929 in 1930 to 34,485 in 1935.

Two-thirds of the 523,702 increase in the number of farms in the United States between 1930 and 1935 took place in those of very modest size ranging from 3 to 19 acres and the remainder of the increase was scattered generally throughout the other size groups with the exception of the extremely small farms of under 3 acres and those of 20 to 49 acres. The average size of farms during this period declined from 156.9 acres to 154.8 acres.

During the five-year interval from 1930 to 1935 the combined total of farms in all size groups increased slightly more than 8 percent in number, while those of 3 to 9 acres gained 70 percent and those of 10 to 19 acres gained 22 percent. More than the average gain was also recorded in the number of farms of 1,000 acres or more in extent, though only thirteen farms out of every thousand were of this size. Tracts of land of less than 3 acres in extent, upon which there was an agricultural production valued at $250 or more in the year prior to the Census, dropped 17 percent in this period. This group is also relatively small in number as only about five out of every thousand farms were of this size in 1935. Only a nominal decline was recorded in the number of farms varying from 20 to 49 acres. Gains, somewhat less than average, were recorded in each of the remaining five major size groupings whose combined range extended from 50 acres to 999 acres.

Of the 6,812,350 farms in the country as a whole on January 1, 1936, nearly one out of every five was under 20 acres in size. This approximate proportion also prevailed for each of the three major groupings of 20 to 49 acres, 50 to 99 acres, and 100 to 174 acres. Thus, approximately four out of every five farms contained less than 175 acres, leaving about one-fifth of the farms with 175 acres or more. An entirely different distribution is shown for the acreage in these farms. Farms of 175 acres or more contained two-thirds of the farm area while those of less than 20 acres had but 1.2 percent, those of 20 to 49 acres had about 4.5 percent, those of 50 to 99 acres had 10 percent, and those of 100 to 174 acres had 18 percent of the total farm area.

Prices, Market Good for Apples

Pennsylvania's 1936 apple harvest now nearing completion has been marked by good prices and a ready market, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today. While the crop is only 39 percent of normal it is of excellent quality.

After a survey of the commercial apple belt in this State, James L. States, Acting Director of the Bureau of Markets, reports that shipments have been numerous to canning factories, moderately heavy to foreign markets and extremely heavy to domestic markets. These later shipments are dispatched principally to the New England, Southern and Middle Western States. Approximately 1,000 carloads have already left Pennsylvania orchards by rail, which is 20% heavier than shipments made last year to this time.

Secretary French commends Pennsylvania fruit growers for the substantial manner in which they have supported the "Appalachian Apples" initial advertising campaign. Many competing fruits, not grown in Pennsylvania had been given endless publicity and were driving the King of Pennsylvania fruits, the apple, to a secondary place on the markets.

States suggests to consumers that the Hallowe'en season is the best time to purchase Pennsylvania apples for they are then in prime condition for immediate use or for winter storage. Varieties "just right" for the Hallowe'en party are Jonathan, Grimes, Smokehouse or Delicious. For putting away in the cold cellar or in unheated attics the best varieties include Stayman, Yorks, Black Twigs or Romes. By purchasing in bushel lots, the consumer gets greater value, States advises, than where purchases are made in smaller quantities.

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture estimates that this State will produce 6,900,000 bushels of apples this year, of which total the commercial belt will harvest 2,820,000 bushels. The 1935 production was 11,440,000 bushels, of which 4,504,000 bushels came from the commercial area.

STRAWBERRY TRENDS

Strawberry trends in this State the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised by the United States Census Bureau are toward fewer producers, larger acreages per producer and lower production. The total acreage increased from 4,100 to 4,700 in the last five years.

AAA MAILS FIRST CHECKS FOR SAVING STATES SOIL

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has mailed 69 checks, covering payments amounting to $7,738 to farmers in Pennsylvania who cooperated with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. These were the first payments under the soil conservation program. Congress appropriated $470,000,000 for the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

FARM FACTS

Twenty-four percent of the farms in Pennsylvania are mortgaged. Of these mortgage loans 22.5 percent were obtained through the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore is saving 11,463 farmers $618,000 in mortgage interest this year, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is informed.

The sex of Rhode Island Reds can usually be determined by its markings. Eighty-one percent of the female chicks have spots and stripes of black down on the head or back. Male chicks lack these markings.

One of the major changes in American agriculture in the last five years is a six-million-acre increase in annual legumes planted alone and a gain of nearly 3,000,000 acres of annual legumes planted with other crops according to a Federal analysis.

Water power operates 2,719 flour— and grist — mills in Pennsylvania. Their 3,017 water wheels generate 55,812 horsepower, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Grapes in the Erie belt are small and bunches scattering but sweet and will grade 100 percent in quality, the Bureau of Markets reports.

TURKEYS PLENTIFUL EXPECT BIG DEMAND

Whet the carving knife!

Turkeys are plentiful and cheap this year, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports.

A big crop of turkeys is being raised this year in the United States, following two or three years of decreased production. From an estimated total of about 19,000,000 turkeys in 1932 and 1933, production fell to about 15,000,000 in 1935, owing mainly to the feed shortage of 1934-35. Production this year will be somewhat larger than in 1932 and 1933, probably up to or over the 20,000,000 mark, making it the largest turkey crop of record.

With ample supplies of turkeys at moderate prices, and with increased consumer buying power, the consumption of turkeys will no doubt be heavy this season.

Returns from crop reporters show a large increase in the average number of turkeys per farm. The number of farms raising turkeys increased also. The gain in the number and size of big commercial flocks is responsible for much of the increase, although the gain in small flocks is also large. The returns show for turkeys in farm flocks of small or moderate size an increase of about 20 percent. For large flocks the increase is about 75 percent.

Owing to the big turkey crop this year, a rise in farm turkey prices cannot be expected. Prices in former years of heavy turkey production have tended to decline as the marketing season progressed unless opening prices were quite low. August farm prices were 15.5 cents per pound for turkeys compared with 13.1 cents last year, and in September they were 15.9 cents compared with 14.4 cents last year.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Farm Wages Lag Behind Pennsylvania Farm Income

During October Pennsylvania farmers were receiving 46 percent more cash income than in 1932 but were paying their hired farm hands only 15 percent more wages than in 1932.

This report on farm wages, prepared by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, also shows that during October the supply of farm labor was 76 percent of normal and that the demand was 91 percent of normal.

The chart below shows trend of October farm wages since 1923:

Year	Per month with Board	Per month without Board	Per Day with Board	Per Day without Board
1923	$43.00	$62.00	$2.85	$3.60
1924	39.85	58.90	2.55	3.40
1925	39.50	58.50	2.60	3.40
1926	40.75	60.00	2.60	3.35
1927	41.00	61.50	2.60	3.40
1928	39.75	59.75	2.55	3.30
1929	40.25	60.00	2.60	3.30
1930	36.00	54.25	2.25	2.90
1931	29.50	46.00	1.80	2.40
1932	21.25	35.00	1.25	1.75
1933	21.25	34.25	1.25	1.70
1934	21.00	34.00	1.35	1.85
1935	22.50	36.00	1.40	1.85
1936	25.25	40.00	1.55	2.10
10 yr. average '26-'35	31.32	48.08	1.96	2.58

BUTTER-FAT

The history of butter and butterfat prices in the United States since 1910 is graphically shown in the following tabulation prepared by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Year	Farm price 0.8085 pounds of butterfat	Retail price of butter per pound	Margin between retail and farm price
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1910	21.6	35.9	14.3
1911	19.2	33.7	14.5
1912	22.0	37.4	15.4
1913	22.6	38.3	15.7
1914	20.9	36.2	15.3
1915	21.3	35.8	14.5
1916	24.3	39.4	15.1
1917	31.1	48.7	17.6
1918	37.8	57.7	19.9
1919	43.8	67.8	24.0
1920	45.2	70.1	24.9
1921	31.0	51.7	20.7
1922	29.6	47.9	18.3
1923	34.9	55.4	20.5
1924	32.7	51.7	19.0
1925	34.2	54.8	20.6
1926	33.9	53.1	19.2
1927	35.9	55.6	19.7
1928	37.2	56.5	19.3
1929	36.5	55.1	18.6
1930	28.3	46.1	17.8
1931	20.5	35.4	14.9
1932	14.6	27.4	12.8
1933	15.2	27.3	12.1
1934	18.6	31.2	12.6
1935	23.0	35.6	12.6
1936	25.7	39.2	13.5

Three Philadelphia Sellers Jailed For Bad Meat Sales

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture recently obtained the conviction of and jail sentences for three Philadelphia merchants for selling meat and poultry unfit for human consumption. State food agents are cleaning up city markets for the protection of the consumer. A contingent result of this enforcement work is the consumption of more fresh products from Pennsylvania farms.

RETAIL FLORISTS

In 1935 Pennsylvania ranked second among the forty-eight states in volume of retail florist sales and third in number of retail florists, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reveals. Also 9 percent of the nation's retail florists sales were made in this State by its 1,027 retail florists. Keystone State florists did a total business of approximately $9,000,000.

APPLE TEST LABORATORY AIDS GROWER

Establishment of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture of a branch laboratory in the heart of the State's commercial apple district this year resulted in a 68 percent increase in the number of samples analyzed for excessive spray residue, the elimination of shipment rejections at domestic and export warehouses and a considerable saving to growers through the expediting of packing and shipping.

The branch laboratory is at Arendtsville, Adams County. Twenty-four hour service was given apple growers. Samples from orchards outside the Adams, York, Franklin, Cumberland apple district were analyzed at the central laboratory in Harrisburg.

FOODS IN STORAGE

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports the following foods in storage in the sixty-six licensed cold storage warehouses in the State: eggs in shell, 8,964,713 dozen; eggs out of shell, 3,503,674 pounds; butter, 5,708,469 pounds; poultry 4,343,973 pounds; fish, 2,992,395 pounds; game 201 pounds; beef, 2,685,717 pounds; veal, 77,197 pounds; mutton, 275,794 pounds; pork, 3,261,575 pounds.

FARM FACTS

The State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry issued 8,675 food, beverage and warehouse licenses to October 1 this year compared with 7,794 during the first nine months of last year.

During the first ten months of this year the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry made 30,038 inspections for the protection of the public's food supply.

New Zealand's government has assumed complete control of butter and cheese exports with a fixed price to producers. This constitutes virtual control of the country's dairy business since the bulk of its butter and cheese production is exported.

The parliament of Brazil is considering a five-year agricultural reconstruction program involving governmental subsidies for the farmer.

Drought has reduced the Soviet wheat crop to the point where Russia will not be an important factor in the export market this year.

Next year Germany will extend her agricultural quota plan to potatoes, the system having proved successful in abolishing serious milk, grain and sugar beet surpluses. Under the quota plan each farmer's acreage is limited.

There are 60,569,771 cattle under supervision in the United States under the bovine tuberculosis eradication program, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is advised.

Farm products of 2,500,000 American farmers are being marketed cooperatively through 8,400 organizations, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE FARM PRICES GAIN

Pennsylvania's index of farm prices jumped two points last month while the national index was receding three points from the September level, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces.

From September 15 to October 15 farm prices in this State picked up some more of the price gains made by Middle West farm products in July and August as a result of the drought. Under the weight of improved crop conditions last month the national price level sagged slightly.

The following table gives the Pennsylvania farm prices in dollars for certain products as of October 15, with September and pre-war comparisons revised:

Commodity	Oct. 1910-'14	Sept. 1936	Oct. 1936
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$1.04	$1.06
Corn per bu.	.75	1.06	1.02
Oats per bu.	.46	.49	.48
Barley per bu.	.68	.77	.77
Rye per bu.	.77	.78	.80
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.78	.75
Potatoes per bu.	.69	1.20	1.05
Hay per ton	15.51	12.50	12.90
Apples per bu.	.59	.95	.95
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.46	10.60	10.20
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	6.90	6.80
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	9.20	9.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.88	4.15	3.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.10	8.30	8.10
Milk cows per head	54.22	71.00	72.00
Horses per head	169.00	149.00	144.00
Mules per head	———	149.00	145.00
Chickens per lb.	.134	.184	.177
Turkeys per lb.	.176	.25	.26
Milk per 100 lb.	1.74	2.05	2.15
Butter per lb.	.31	.34	.34
Butterfat per lb.	———	.36	.35
Eggs per doz	.292	.313	.349
Wool per lb.	.21	.31	.31
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	124	121
Grain	100	130	128
Fruits and vegetables	100	105	104
Meat animals	100	123	120
Dairy products	100	128	125
Chickens and eggs	100	119	127
Unclassified	100	141	133
PENNSYLVANIA	100	121	123
Grain	100	115	115
Fruits and vegetables	100	147	132
Meat animals	100	119	117
Dairy products	100	123	128
Chickens and eggs	100	126	136
Unclassified	100	80	83
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	127	127
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	98	95
Pennsylvania	100	95	97

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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STATE PLANS CELEBRATION ENDS SAFE MILK CAMPAIGN

Recognition of Pennsylvania by the United States Department of Agriculture as a modified accredited state under the Federal-State bovine tuberculosis eradication program will be commemorated by an Achievement Day celebration in Harrisburg, Wednesday, December 16. The State will be accredited late this month upon the completion of the work in the last two counties.

The Achievement Day program will include a banquet and a tour of the Bureau of Animal Industry laboratory at Summerdale. A souvenir program permanently commemorating this milestone in the giving to Pennsylvania of a safe milk supply will be issued.

Cooperating in the arrangements for the celebration are the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the several state cattle breeding associations and other farm organizations.

At a meeting of representatives of the participating groups R. C. Wiggins, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Association, was elected general chairman. Harry M. Turrell, deputy secretary of agriculture, was elected secretary and treasurer. Ray S. Shoemaker, Harrisburg, was appointed chairman of the banquet committee and Yates Catlin, Camp Hill, was named chairman of the program committee.

FRENCH LAUDS GRADING WORK

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, today lauded the work of 200 young men who recently qualified as potato graders at six schools conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

Approximately 300,000 bushels of Pennsylvania-grown potatoes have been graded and bagged by these young men as part of the marketing program of the Potato Growers' Association, which has found a ready market at premium prices.

"These young men are rendering a most important service to Pennsylvania Agriculture and have proved apt pupils," said Secretary French. "I have observed them at work at several points in the State and am gratified at the interest they have shown. Out of this service they will derive an enthusiasm for farming and a real appreciation of the value of approved farming and marketing methods."

More Birds Selected

More birds were selected in the poultry improvement work of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the first ten months of this year than in all of last year. The 1935 total was 262,000, while the ten-months figure for 1936 was 262,-169. The October selections numbered 91,040 birds on 160 farms.

FORTY-ONE STATES GRADE FARM PRODUCTS

Forty-one States have enacted provisions, either in general standardization laws, produce dealers laws, horticultural laws, or laws granting certain powers to departments of agriculture or bureaus of markets, authorizing an officer in authority or a State department to establish standards or grades for fruits and vegetables, or fruits, vegetables, and other products, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports.

Many of the general standardization laws as well as the special laws governing the grading of individual products specify that whenever standards are established for a product it shall be unlawful to offer for sale, have in possession for sale, sell or ship the product unless it is graded in conformity with such standards. Many of them also require that containers shall be marked to show the grade designation of the product.

Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Wisconsin are the only States which have enacted compulsory inspection provisions in their general standardization laws, although Oklahoma and Wisconsin have not yet attempted to enforce compulsory inspection under this authority. But a number of States have enacted laws, the provisions of which require or grant authority to require compulsory inspection of certain products.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to November 1st*

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Pennsylvania	1	255.70	268
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	2	250.45	255
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	3	238.75	251
Guy A. Leader (pen 5)	Pennsylvania	4	235.40	253
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	5	230.65	253
Homestead Farm	Connecticut	6	229.60	247
D. J. Vickery	Pennsylvania	7	227.95	229
George M. Anthony	Pennsylvania	8	225.85	247
Taylor Brothers	Pennsylvania	9	224.35	252
Fuzzydele Farms	Pennsylvania	10	224.30	236

*Homestead Farm's pen is Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary for October, 1933-1936

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October 1936	60.00	16.74	18.60	22.0	1.00
October 1935	65.65	18.57	20.35	22.2	.18
October 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
October 1933	63.17	17.87	19.58	22.2	2.56

FARM FACTS

The first barberry control legislation was passed in France in 1660. The United States made its first concentrated effort at control in 1918, when the first control law was passed.

Through increased earnings the average employed worker is able to spend 1.6 percent more for food than he was a year ago, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports.

The United States Department of Agriculture has amended the potato quarantine to admit potatoes without restrictions from Canada and Bermuda and from three Mexican provinces under certain restrictions.

During the Japanese beetle quarantine this year agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspected produce on 528 ships in Pennsylvania ports and 984,352 bunches of bananas in 2,819 refrigerator cars.

Current production expenses of American farmers this year were approximately $4,000,000,000 compared with $3,809,000,000 in 1934, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports.

The farm real estate situation during the past year has been characterized by the continuation of the trend toward higher farm real estate values, more voluntary transfers and trades, and a smaller number of forced transfers occasioned by delinquency upon farm mortgage indebtedness or farm real estate taxes, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Fifty billion board feet of wood is the average annual consumption of the United States.

The American people are proud of their home market for farm products, the broadest and wealthiest single market in the world.

In Mexico, in the days of Montezuma, when there were neither horses nor refrigerators, racing footmen did the work of carrying fresh fish to the table of their emperor, high among the central mountains, within twenty-four hours after it had been caught in the Gulf of Mexico.

When the Caliph of Cairo, Egypt, about a thousand years ago, craved a dish of cherries from an orchard four hundred miles away, there followed what might be called the first airmail shipment of food in history; six hundred carrier pigeons from beyond Damascus answered the caliph's call, each leg of each pigeon being weighted with a small silk bag containing a single luscious cherry for the Egyptian ruler's mouth!

SOME APPLES!

Forty million pounds of apples consigned to canneries were inspected by agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during October.

This inspection covered approximately 10,000 truck loads, the largest number ever inspected in one month.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAM

Late this month the United States Department of Agriculture will officially accredit Pennsylvania as having reduced bovine tuberculosis infection to less than one-half of one percent of its 1,500,000 dairy cattle and on December 16 the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, public health services and groups, the breed cattle associations and the entire dairy industry will celebrate with an Achievement Day program this victory in the long fight for safe milk.

Achievement Day events will include a banquet in the evening and a tour of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Industry laboratory where much of the work for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was carried on and the State Farm Show Building.

As a permanent record of the State's accreditation the Achievement Day Committee will issue a program or catalog. The contents of this publication, which will be sent to all organizations which have aided in the work of removing the menace of tuberculosis infection from the State's milk supply, will include a history of the eradication campaign, historical photographs and a roll of honor of the individuals and organizations figuring in this story of public service.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture conceived the idea of Achievement Day and enlisted the aid of the several State breed cattle associations, the dairy industry and the public health groups.

R. C. Wiggins, field secretary of the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breed Association, is general chairman and Harry M. Turrell, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, is secretary and treasurer of the committee.

Two committees have been appointed: Program Committee, Yates Catlin, Camp Hill, chairman; Dr. Vincent Moyer, Philadelphia; Dr. B. Scott Fritz, Strasburg; C. E. Cohee, Philadelphia; H. B. Steele, Pittsburgh; B. H. Wilson, Mortonville; John Campbell, Butler; Luke Carter, Titusville; Edward Stanford, Chestnut Hill; Dr. R. C. Dayton, Pittsburgh; Thomas White, Meshoppen; Raymond Arnold, Milan; F. W. Cook, Beaver; Frank B. Foster, Philadelphia; Kenzie Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg; E. R. Fritsche, Philadelphia and R. N. Benjamin, Harrisburg.

Banquet Committee, Ray S. Shoemaker, Harrisburg, chairman; Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, Philadelphia; S. Forry Loucks, York; Spencer Gilbert Nauman, Harrisburg; Howard G. Eisaman, Harrisburg; Benjamin G. Eynon, Harrisburg; Fred H. Sexauer, New York City; William Griscom, Philadelphia; Henry Woolman, Philadelphia; Leon Falk, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. B. Reidy, Harrisburg; Warren Whittier; Douglassville; H. B. Steele, Pittsburgh; Jesse Kurtz, Carlisle.

Many Farm Same Land Over Fifteen Years

One out of every seven farm operators in Pennsylvania had lived on his farm less than a year at the time of the last farm census. The national average was one in six.

But a third of the State's farm operators had lived on the same farm for fifteen years or longer.

There is more "gypsy" in the tenant farmer than in the farm owner, six times as much in fact. Whereas only 4 percent of the farm owners reported a "flitten'" within a year of the census enumeration, 23 percent of the tenant farmers had lived on their farms less than a year.

The trend is toward longer farm tenure, except in the South where 57 percent of the share croppers average one farm-to-farm change every two years.

WILL PROTECT GRADED FOODS

For the protection of the consumer and the conscientious farmer, wholesaler and retailer the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets is strictly enforcing the State laws regulating the grading of fruits and vegetables and will revoke the licenses of violators as well as prosecute them in criminal courts. Violators are also subject to Federal prosecution.

James L. States, acting director of the bureau of markets, said today that the grading of Pennsylvania grown fruit and vegetables has been so beneficial to the growers, merchants and consumers that his bureau will vigorously maintain the standards of the official grades.

Produce bearing official grade labels must fully meet the standards of the grade specified. State inspectors are in the field inspecting all graded fruit and vegetables offered for sale.

With the exception of grapes, grading is not compulsory but is entirely voluntary on the part of the producer or seller.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports that few cases have been reported where inferior produce has been offered under the label of superior graded product and announced that it is the purpose of his Department to make the official grade label a guarantee of the best product available.

ONE PENNSYLVANIA TURKEY FOR EVERY FAMILY OF FIVE

Farmers and poultrymen in Pennsylvania will market approximately 200,000 turkeys during the next few weeks, the Federal-State crop reporting service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces. The crop will bring the owners $750,000.

It was recently erroneously announced by one of the newspaper services that the State's turkey crop will total twenty million birds. That is the estimate of the national crop.

This year's Pennsylvania turkey supply is 10 percent greater than the 1935 crop. The increase is due mainly to the large commercial flocks.

Many of the turkeys offered this year will be heavier than usual, but some will not be so well finished. Approximately 49 percent of those to be sold will be ready for the Thanksgiving market, 41 percent for the Christmas market, and 10 percent for later marketing. Prices are expected to remain firm and in many cases local birds will sell at a premium, due to consumer demand for better finished and fresh-killed stock.

Prices per pound, live weight, received by Pennsylvania farmers for turkeys during the marketing season the past few years follow:

Season	Nov. 15 cents	Dec. 15 cents	Jan. 15 cents
1933-34	19	18	18
1934-35	20	21	23
1935-36	25	27	27

The Federal Census of Agriculture reported 109,662 turkeys over three months old, valued at $328,986, on farms in Pennsylvania, January 1, 1935, the leading Counties being Berks with 10,667, Chester with 8,172, York with 8,001, Lancaster with 6,931, and Franklin with 4,719. Pennsylvania ranked 14th among the states in the number on hand as of that date.

Low turkey prices relative to feed prices during the fall and winter of 1936-37 will discourage production in 1937. Consumer demand for agricultural products is expected to be greater next fall than now. With anticipated smaller supplies and improved demand, turkey prices will be higher during the fall of 1937 than in 1936.

FARM FACTS

By crossing cultivated marigolds with wild ones from Tibet a flower without the usual "B.O." of the marigold has been developed.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry and W.P.A. workers during October inspected 51,083 acres of woodland, 878 acres of ground, 33,078 acres and 231 miles of open area, 5,554 shipments, 97,721 props, lags and ties, 2,324 pieces of nursery stock, 28,963 pieces of evergreen stock and 756,310 feet of forest products for the Gypsy moth.

State bee inspectors during the season which just closed inspected 6,510 apiaries and 38,989 colonies in twenty-nine counties. Foulbrood was found among 3,783 colonies, and 2,504 colonies were found in illegal hives. It was found necessary to destroy 2,356 colonies of bees.

Pennsylvania's 1936 crop of certified potato seed is freer than usual of stem-end discoloration, scab and blight, is of medium size and is uniform, the Bureau of Plant Industry reports.

The rayon industry in a year consumes the glucose from 1,300,000 bushels or 50,000 acres of corn.

Industrial alcohol production in the United States requires each year 3,837,630 pounds of rye, 14,134,676 pounds of malt, 65,922,466 pounds of corn and 187,849,299 gallons of molasses.

During October the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture examined 142,009 animal specimens.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, estimates that farm fires cost the lives of 3,500 persons and property damage of $100,000,000 each year.

Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen participate in the cooperative marketing of livestock in the United States.

In a test made under ordinary conditions wheat in storage over a five-year period lost only seven-tenths of one percent from shrinkage while oats lost less than two-tenths of one percent. No rodents were admitted, however, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture points out.

DOG DAYS IN OCTOBER

Seventeen cases of rabies were discovered during October by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry through the examination at the Summerdale laboratory of the brains of forty-one suspected dogs. Five other cases of rabies were reported during the month.

Twenty persons and thirty-two animals are known to have been bitten or exposed to these rabid dogs which were destroyed in Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Fayette, Lackawanna, Mercer, Philadelphia and Washington Counties.

Few Tubercular Reactors

The extent to which bovine tuberculosis infection has been reduced in Pennsylvania is shown by the October report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Among 38,775 cattle in 4,127 herds retested under the area plan only 214 reactors were found, and among 20,625 cattle in 1,166 herds retested under the individual plan only 218 reactors were found.

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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PREMIUM LIST READY: PLAN BIGGER SHOW

The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show Commission today began the State-wide distribution of 3,000 official premium lists among the farmers, farm wives, livestock breeders, poultry fanciers and vocational students of the State as the first step in the tremendous task of entering more than 10,000 exhibits which will compete for cash awards totaling $39,213 in the 1937 Farm Show to be held January 18 to 22.

This premium list contains 110 pages and may be obtained from county farm agents, vocational school instructors or from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Entry blanks are printed in the premium list or may be obtained from the above sources.

The big Farm Show Building at Cameron and Maclay streets in the State's Capital has been placed in readiness for the Show. The interior has been repainted and redecorated with the national and State colors and numerous repairs made.

(Howard G. Eisaman,) the Director of the Farm Show, reports that his office, State College and the Department of Agriculture are now at work on the official catalog and program. Many interesting new features will be offered at the 1937 Show.

On December 16 the Farm Products Show Commission will meet in the office of J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, to complete plans for the 1937 show.

DRAFT PROGRAM FOR DROUGHTS

Farmers in those sections of Pennsylvania which sometimes suffer severe drought losses would be affected by the some of the following recommendations which farm planning boards will submit to the next congress, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

In addition to those on water conservation and development, education and legislation, the following recommendations covering land use, resettlement and rehabilitation have been made:

"Soil conservation and erosion measures should be encouraged through education, demonstration and benefits.

"Drought resisting crops should be developed and their use encouraged.

"Limestone crushing projects should be instituted under emergency works program, and product distributed for agricultural use.

"Weed eradication should be included in emergency works program.

"Emergency employment program should be expanded to include construction of small dams to provide storage reservoirs, and to include the drilling and rehabilitating of farm wells.

"Private and public reforestation should be encouraged.

"Submarginal land and certain slough areas should be retired by government purchase if necessary and used for conservation purposes.

"The program of county planning committees should be expanded.

"Rehabilitation in place should be given preference over resettlement, in general.

"Resettlement should be based on long-time views of the needs of those resettled."

STATE CAPTURES POULTRY PRIZES

Pennsylvania captured six prizes at the Second Annual Poultry Industries Exhibition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at New York City.

One first place, two seconds, two third places and one fifth place awards came to the Keystone State.

The Lehigh Valley Egg Auction, Bethlehem, took first prize and the Bucks County Egg Auction, Doylestown, captured second place in the cooperative egg organization class. Armour's Eastern Egg and Poultry Service, Philadelphia, took first and third places in the class for shippers, packers, dealers and receivers of white eggs and entered the second best commercial carton. Edward A. Hardiman, Wycombe, won fifth place in the class for producers.

TRUCK CROPS RANK SECOND IN VALUE GAIN $1,000,000

Truck crops this year retained their rank as the second most valuable Pennsylvania crop on the basis of cash farm income it is shown by a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service survey just made public by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Potatoes is the most valuable cash crop.

The 1936 cash income from truck crops is estimated at $9,156,000, an increase of $1,000,000 since 1934.

Approximately 11 percent of the total 1936 tomato production was shipped to market and about 70 percent sold to canners and for manufacture. The balance was sold, used locally, or not harvested.

In Bucks County the *beet* crop was large of good quality with the market slow. *Carrots* are generally a short crop, quality good and market strong. Most *Danish cabbage* was late in maturing and in many fields the heads were undersize, but of good quality. In the Waterford, Erie County area, some fields could not overcome the effects of the dry weather at planting time and yields were lower than expected earlier in the season. On November 1, better than a third of the crop had been harvested and a considerable quantity had been placed in storage.

Tioga County *celery* was said to have been a very nice crop with very good yields obtained. Lettuce (late) has been of rather poor quality due to dry weather in the early stages of growth. *Onions* generally have been a short crop and size reported small with demand slow. *Spinach* in the Philadelphia area is of good quality and of moderate supply. In some fields, yields were low due to storm damage and wilt, but in others they were much better than anticipated a month ago. Late tomatocs were very firm and of good quality, with an improved market after the canning crop harvest.

Vocational agricultural boys in the schools of Pennsylvania grew a total of 648 acres of garden truck last summer. Accessibility to good markets through the medium of good rural roads has proved a stimulus to these future farmers. The growing of vegetables is an intensive type of farming which requires a comparatively small amount of land and capital. It lends itself to freshman boys studying vocational agriculture by offering a means within the reach of almost every boy wishing to get a start in farming.

FARM FACTS

Pennsylvania pioneered in the grading of fruit and vegetables. With the cooperation of the farmers and commercial growers the State Department of Agriculture gave to America in 1929 its first graded apples, in 1930 its first graded beans and in 1935 its first graded peas. In 1927 Pennsylvania was one of the three states which were the first to grade tomatoes.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, is confident that the nut supply will be adequate for the Christmas season in spite of a short crop and the heavy Thanksgiving Day consumption. This year the country produced 7,500 tons of almonds, 16,800 tons of pecans, 43,500 tons of Persian or English walnuts, 1,200 tons of filberts. This production is only 61 percent of last year's.

Pumpkins have been successfully crossed with squash at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva after a century of experimenting.

Into oblivion the farm woodpile is following the old oaken bucket that hung in the well.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reports that Pennsylvania farm homes are rapidly being equipped for the use of other fuels than wood cut on the farm.

The American farm-family spends from $75 to $200 per member per year for food, clothing and fuel.

ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Reservations for the Achievement Day banquet at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, on December 16, should be made at once through the Achievement Day Committee, Room 37, State Chamber of Commerce Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Checks should be made payable to Harry M. Turrell, treasurer. Tickets cost $2 per person.

ISSUE DIRECTORY

Information concerning the duties and personnel of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and an index of farm organizations and their officers are contained in a new Directory of Information just issued by the Division of Crop Reporting and Information of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The Directory also contains lists of all agricultural bulletins issued by the Pennsylvania and United States Departments of Agriculture and by the Pennsylvania State College.

Copies may be obtained without cost by writing to Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, for General Bulletin 539.

CROP REPORT REVEALS SEVERE DROUGHT LOSSES

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, today issued the following report for the United States on crops, as November 1, 1936, with comparative data for previous periods:

	November 1 1936	5-year average 1928-1932
Corn ....bus.	1,526,627,000	2,553,424,000
Buckwheat ....bus.	6,456,000	8,277,000
Potatoes ....bus.	332,244,000	372,115,000
Tobacco ....lbs.	1,162,637,000	1,427,174,000
Apples (total) bus.	108,031,000	161,333,000
Pears ....bus.	23,750,000	23,146,000
Grapes ....tons	1,835,790	2,199,679

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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GRADED POTATO AIDS GROWERS

Pennsylvania's new potato grading and marketing program, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association, Pennsylvania State College, and retail distributors, will enhance the value of the 1936 crop by upwards of $3,000,000, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted today.

This increase in the income of Pennsylvania potato growers is accomplished by the elimination of waste in the marketing procedure and the raising of the whole price level through the stabilizing effect of this State-wide marketing movement.

Although the movement was launched only this fall, nearly 500,000 bushels of potatoes have already been marketed and the available supply has fallen short of the demand by as much as thirty cars a day.

Consumers who ask for Pennsylvania "blue label" graded potatoes at their grocery store or market are obtaining the finest quality at no additional cost. These potatoes are packed in special trade-marked paper bags and are carefully inspected under the supervision of the Bureau of Markets.

From the recent national conference of secretaries, commissioners and directors of agriculture at Nashville, Tennessee, Secretary French brought the information that other potato-producing states are planning to adopt the Pennsylvania plan.

DAIRY FUTURE BRIGHT; RECORD AUTUMN OUTPUT

Milk production in the United States is 6 percent greater than it was a year ago, but is likely to decline during the winter because of the shortage of feed supplies caused by the drought, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reported today.

The most striking development in the dairy situation has been the high level of milk production during the fall. Total production on November 1 is estimated to have been the highest on record for that date. This is in marked contrast to the situation in the late summer when production was decidedly less than in 1935. With this heavy fall production prices of manufactured dairy products have declined from the late summer peaks and the decrease in storage stocks has been small. Total domestic supplies of dairy products during the coming winter will not be as low as seemed probable earlier in the season.

For the coming winter, however, it seems probable that the production of manufactured dairy products will be less than in the winter of 1935-36, because of the shortage of feed supplies and low prices of dairy products compared with feeds and meat animals. With this outlook for production and the increase in consumer purchasing power that has occurred, it seems probable that prices of the principal manufactured dairy products will rise during the winter months, and will average the highest since the winter of 1929-30.

The increase in the purchasing power of consumers and prospects that it will continue through 1937 and beyond, is an important factor in improving the dairy outlook. The decline in consumption of fluid milk and cream and ice cream which occurred during the depression has been halted and consumption is now increasing. The outlook for the next several years is for further increases in the consumption of fluid milk and cream and ice cream.

For the coming winter dairymen are faced with the general shortage of feeds resulting from the 1936 drought, and with the prospects that prices of milk and butterfat will average low in relation to feeds, and to prices of other classes of livestock. The longer time outlook is much more favorable. If harvests are more nearly average in 1937, prices of feeds will probably decline in relation to dairy products. Prices of hogs and beef cattle will probably continue relatively high in relation to butterfat for several years. Thus, the incentive to increase dairy production in the Corn Belt will not be as great as in the period 1920-34.

Imports of butter and cheese are already increasing, and it is probable that imports of these products will continue to exceed those of recent years until the new pasture season in 1937.

The number of milk cows per capita on January 1, 1937, will probably be somewhat below average, and there are prospects for some further decline in 1937 and 1938.

The outlook for the next few years is for some rise in butter prices in relation to prices of other commodities, including commodities which farmers buy. This will strengthen fluid milk prices in city markets. The prices of milk cows will probably increase materially during the next two years, and is likely to average rather high for four or five years.

WAR ON FARM FOES COSTLY

Man's eternal war against destructive insects and animal and plant diseases cost the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania $700,000 this year, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, reported today.

In addition to this large State defense fund, the Federal government expended large sums in Pennsylvania for the eradication or control of plant and animal diseases and pests.

A few of the many "fronts" on which the fight was carried this year were bovine tuberculosis, Bang's disease, mastitis, hog cholera, rabies, Gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, tobacco Wildfire, potato wart and foulbrood of bees.

The Bureau of Animal Industry paid $211,522.43 in indemnities out of a special fund for cattle destroyed because of tuberculosis. Moreover the $369,000 general fund of this bureau is used almost entirely in disease control work.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, of which the chief function is the control of plant diseases and destructive insects, is spending more than $70,000 this year out of its general fund.

Japanese beetle control cost the State $14,461 this year. The Gypsy moth control fund was $57,460.96 and the expenses of the Tobacco Wildfire project were $2,858.96.

During the current calendar year the Federal government expended $800,000 in this State for the eradication of Bang's disease, an infectious dairy cattle disease, and paid $150,000 in indemnities for cattle destroyed for tuberculosis.

DAIRY CONFERENCE

Many Pennsylvanians are expected to attend the Northeastern Dairy Conference at Baltimore on January 27 and 28.

Two Pennsylvanians are on standing committees. They are A. H. Lauterbach, of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, and F. F. Lininger, of Pennsylvania State College.

FARM FACTS

The Aberdeen Angus breed of cattle was introduced to this country by George Grant, of Kansas.

The record run of livestock through the Chicago stockyards was 18,653-539 head in 1924.

Virginia boasts of the first county in the United States to complete its Bang's disease testing.

Thirty-five pounds of rendered lard is produced by the average 225-pound hog.

The Philadelphia County Society for Promoting Agriculture is the oldest agricultural organization in America. It dates back to 1787.

The Rural Resettlement Administration has optioned 1,616 acres of farm land in Bradford and Northampton Counties for the resettlement of 262 farm families. The land utilization division of this administration has optioned 34,094 acres of sub-marginal land to be taken out of farming and used for forestry, recreational and game purposes.

FEDERAL CHIEF LAUDS STATE

Through J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, today extended the congratulations of his bureau and department to the livestock owners and State officials on the completion of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program in Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, December 16, the dairy industry of the State will celebrate, at a banquet in Harrisburg, the official recognition of Pennsylvania as a modified accredited State, which signifies that tuberculosis infection among the dairy cattle in the State has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent.

Dr. Mohler's congratulatory message follows:

"Information has just been received from Dr. J. B. Reidy, inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication work for this Bureau in Pennsylvania, that the completion of the tuberculosis eradication work in Lancaster and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania makes it possible for all the counties in your State to be eligible to be placed in the modified tuberculosis-free area thus making Pennsylvania the forty-third State to be so classified. We will be pleased to take the necessary action to have these two counties, as well as Delaware County, placed in the tuberculosis-free area effective December 1, 1936.

"It is indeed gratifying to learn of this accomplishment and the amount of work that has been required in this project in Pennsylvania is fully appreciated. The cooperation of the officials of the State and the livestock owners with this Bureau has been highly satisfactory. It is desired to congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on this accomplishment.

"A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Dr. H. M. Kalodner, Director of your Bureau of Animal Industry, who has immediate supervision of this work in your State."

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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FARMERS GIVEN BETTER SEED

Inspection of small grains for seed purposes inaugurated in Pennsylvania this year, resulted in the certification of 696.5 acres yielding approximately 14,227 bushels of wheat, oats and barley, it was learned today.

Diseases, varietal mixtures, noxious weeds and poor germination accounted for the rejection of 39 per cent of the total acreage entered for certification.

Certified seed must be 99 per cent pure and must weigh not less than the legal weight per bushel, which is 60 pounds for wheat, 48 pounds for barley and 32 pounds for oats.

R. H. Bell, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and K. W. Lauer, plant inspector, point to the report of the first year's certification work as proof of the production and planting of large quantities of inferior seed in Pennsylvania with resultant losses to the farmers.

This service for the farmers of Pennsylvania was inaugurated to provide a source of high quality seed and to encouarge seed improvement.

Certified seed was produced by the following: Wheat, Pennsylvania State College and Trojan Powder Company Farm, Allentown; oats, C. B. Patton, New Castle; P. R. Smith, Ulysses; Pennsylvania State College and Trojan Powder Company Farm; barley, A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville.

STATE CERTIFIES BRAMBLE PLANTS

Out of 139 bramble plantings entered this year for State certification 110 were certified and twenty-nine rejected, the Bureau of Plant Industry announced today.

Winter damage was the principal cause for rejection and eliminated two counties from the twenty-three which last year produced certified plants. The 1936 certifications tied the 1935 certified plantings.

York, Lawrence, Erie and Juniata Counties are the four leading producers of certified bramble plants. Black and red raspberries were the two principal types certified.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, will upon request furnish names of certified bramble plant growers in Pennsylvania.

Growers wishing to enter plantings for certification next year must apply before May 15, 1937.

Exile Old Eggs Condemmed Here

Hundreds of thousands of old cold storage eggs which cannot be legally sold in this State are shipped every month by Pennsylvania warehouses to States in which the consumers are not protected by cold storage laws.

Last week the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture condemned 250,000 eggs which had been in two warehouses more than a year. The eggs were trucked into other states with an escort of State agents to make certain they were not sold within the State.

The State cannot stop the shipping of condemned eggs from the State, but carefully checks all large shipments from other states to prevent the marketing here of eggs condemned in other states.

Under the Cold Storage Law eggs may not be sold after being more than one year in storage, even though well preserved.

FARM PRICES STILL CLIMBING

Farm product prices are still mounting in Pennsylvania, the November survey of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service shows. Another 2 point gain was made from October 15 to November 15.

Nationally the farm price index dipped one point during the same period but both the State and national levels are far above the pre-war base. The price level on November 15 was 12 points higher than a year ago.

The table gives the State and national farm prices in dollars for the principal products:

Commodity	Nov. Average 1910-'14	Oct. 15 1936	Nov. 15 1936
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$1.06	$1.07
Corn per bu.	.69	1.02	.94
Oats per bu.	.46	.48	.49
Barley per bu.	.67	.77	.78
Rye per bu.	.77	.80	.80
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.75	.73
Potatoes per bu.	.67	1.05	1.00
Hay per ton	15.78	12.90	12.70
Apples per bu.	.64	.95	1.00
Hogs per hundred lbs.	7.94	10.20	9.80
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	6.80	6.80
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.36	9.30	9.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.76	3.90	3.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	8.10	7.90
Milk cows per head	54.40	72.00	73.00
Horses per head	167.20	144.00	145.00
Mules per head	———	145.00	146.00
Chickens per lb.	.126	.177	.172
Turkeys per lb.	———	.26	.24
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.80	2.15	2.20
Butter per lb.	.33	.34	.35
Butterfat per lb.	———	.35	.36
Eggs per doz.	.342	.349	.382
Wool per lb.	.22	.31	.31
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	121	120
Grain	100	128	127
Fruits and vegetables	100	104	103
Meat animals	100	120	118
Dairy products	100	125	126
Chickens and eggs	100	127	141
Unclassified	100	133	133
PENNSYLVANIA	100	123	125
Grain	100	115	113
Fruits and vegetables	100	132	129
Meat animals	100	117	116
Dairy products	100	128	131
Chickens and eggs	100	136	145
Unclassified	100	83	82
PRICES FARMERS PAY PENNA.	100	127	127
UNITED STATES	100	127	127

PEACH YELLOWS SHOW INCREASE

The highest percentage of infection since 1927 and the largest number of infected trees since 1930 were disclosed by the 1936 Peach Yellows inspection, the most comprehensive since 1931.

Bureau of Plant Industry inspectors examined 654,496 trees in 480 orchards for Peach Yellows this year and found 1,097 infected trees. The percentage of infection was .167 per cent.

This devastating disease seldom attacks a peach tree until it reaches full bearing, which means the orchardist may lose his entire investment just as his trees reach the bearing stage. Infected trees never recover and are destroyed by the orchardist as located by the inspector.

The average age of trees inspected this season was 8.12 years, compared with 8.44 years in 1935. This was a normal fluctuation and without significance.

Chester County showed the highest percentage (.964) of infection of any county. Adams County, with 127 orchards and 194,431 trees, led in number of orchards and trees inspected. Other counties covered by the 1936 inspection were Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Snyder, Union and York.

Union County showed the lowest percentage of infection and Berks County the second lowest.

FARM FACTS

Turkey hens now work from 12 to 14 hours a day on some electrically lighted turkey farms, E. J. Lawless, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture poultry expert reports.

A newly discovered process converts corn stalks into a hard, dense board resembling grainless wood.

How many towns in Pennsylvania? The answer is: One. By a special act of legislature Bloomsburg is incorporated as a "town." All other communities are incorporated as "cities" or "boroughs."

Dressed poultry receipts in the nation's major markets were 60 per cent higher during August of this year than in August, 1935.

Half the Vitamin C potency of tomatoes is lost in open kettle boiling to obtain a concentrated juice, the Bureau of Markets reports.

The dietary importance of foods with a high calcium content such as milk is shown by an experiment reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. At the end of 22 weeks one rat deprived of calcium weighed 91 grams and a second rat fed an abundance of calcium weighed 219 grams.

Pennsylvania's 1936 grape crop was only 48 per cent of normal and ranked fifth in the United States, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service announces. It is predicted that the present bearing acreage in the United States, with average yields, will not meet the demand during the next three years.

Federal Containers Market by Volume

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, called to the attention of fruit and vegetable producers and dealers the marketing regulation requiring that potatoes, apples and other produce when sold in standard Federal containers must be measured by volume and not by weight.

When produce is sold in bags or in bulk the legal weights per bushel for Pennsylvania constitute the required delivery, but when it is sold in Federal containers, such as the bushel, half bushel or quarter bushel basket, legal delivery is made when the basket is level full, regardless of the weight.

James L. States, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, who reports many recent inquiries for information on the question, explains that while the legal weight of a bushel of apples is 45 pounds, a bushel in a Federal container may vary in weight from 40 to 50 pounds depending upon the variety of apples.

The standard Federal bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches.

Revised Official Grades Given in State Bulletin

Revised standards for the grading of apples, potatoes, canning crops and other fruits and vegetables grown and packed in Pennsylvania are contained in the 1937 edition of "Official Grades for Fruits and Vegetables in Pennsylvania" just published by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The booklet also contains the State marketing laws, a table of legal weights per bushel of agricultural commodities and other information.

Copies may be obtained without cost from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

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FAIR WEATHER WILL MEAN NEW FARM SHOW RECORDS

Under favorable weather conditions the 1937 Pennsylvania Farm Show, which opens on January 18 for a five-day winter season, will break all attendance records.

This forecast is based on the fact that Pennsylvania agriculture is definitely out of the depression and that in 1934, when the present attendance record of 287,000 was established, the farm income of the Keystone State had only begun to recover.

Twenty-one years ago 5,000 persons attended the first Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in a rented building in Harrisburg. Ten years later the attendance had increased ten-fold. The first show in the present Farm Show Building attracted 250,000 visitors.

Upwards of 11,000 exhibits will be entered in the 1937 show in competition for 7,500 cash awards totaling $39,213 and for many of the most coveted trophies in American agriculture.

During Farm Show Week approximately 40 agricultural associations will meet in annual convention in Harrisburg. Most of the convention sessions will be held in the Farm Show Building.

Quality will be the keynote of the 1937 show. The best that Pennsylvania farms produce is being entered assuring the keenest competition in every department.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show is the largest indoor farm products show in the United States and occupies the largest building of its kind in the world. Housed in a ten-acre building the Pennsylvania Farm Show upholds the agricultural position and reputation of this great Commonwealth. Having pioneered in the colonial development of farming in American as well as in modern scientific agriculture, it was inevitable that Pennsylvania should pioneer in the development of an agricultural exposition on such a large scale.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show is more than just a State Fair. It has the spirit of a community farm show with the character of a gigantic State exposition. It is an agricultural institution that stands alone in the world. Annually 325 commercial exhibitors buy space on the main floor of the Farm Show Building and hundreds of commercial exhibitors are turned away because of lack of space.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show fits admirably into the State wide program to encourage the production of high-quality farm products and livestock. It has become an inspiration not only to the producers but to all the citizens of the Commonwealth. Hundreds of county and community fairs and farm products shows are held in Pennsylvania each year throughout the summer and fall months and many of the blue ribbon winners from these exhibitions are entered in the State Show. The Show also serves in a comprehensive manner as a place where the farmers may see the latest in mechanical development for use on the farm and in the home.

FARM FACTS

Home canned tomatoes lose some of their Vitamin C while in storage irrespective of whether glass or tin containers are used, chemists advise the Department of Agriculture.

The Soil Conservation Service reports to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that virgin grass land will produce four times as much oats per bushel as will eroded land.

"'More corn can be grown in a crooked row than in a straight one,' is an old saying, but sound soil conservation law," declared J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. "Square farming in round country is bad practice."

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR NEXT CROP

Production of commercial truck crops in Pennsylvania for fresh market shipment probably will be larger in 1937 than the record high volume this year, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture predicts.

An increase in acreage of from 5 to 10 percent is expected for the country as a whole because of the 10 percent rise this year in the general level of vegetable prices.

Ordinarily increases in production force down prices, but further improvement in consumer buying power next year is expected to offset the effects of increased supplies and maintain prices at about the 1936 level.

Danish-type cabbages show a short crop this year with the result that the average price jumped from $8.80 per ton in 1935 to $21.15 this year.

Tomatoes for fresh market shipment brought 13 percent more this year than last and will show a slightly higher acreage next year.

Onion planters, who received low prices this year, are planning curtailed planting schedules and anticipate higher prices in 1937.

Conditions appear to be favorable for the famous Pennsylvania strawberry for 1937. Higher prices are predicted.

Canners will make contracts with growers of snap beans in 1937 at prices at least equal to the 1936 contract prices. The canned product is now bringing relatively high prices. Sweet corn and green pea prices next year will compare favorably with 1936 prices.

FRENCH ASKS MORE BUYERS FOR 4-H BEEF

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the State Farm Products Show Commission, today issued an appeal to all hotels, restaurants and meat markets and meat packers and to the consuming public to reward the efforts of the farm boys and girls who enter baby beef in the 1937 Farm Show by serving, selling and buying baby beef.

Baby beeves entered in the annual 4-H Club baby beef contest will be auctioned on Friday afternoon, January 22, at the close of the Show. Heretofore few hotels and restaurants have bid on the animals, the majority of which have gone to slaughter houses.

"The baby beef contest is making a real contribution to Pennsylvania agriculture by bringing to the attention of the food industry and the public the importance of the State's new beef cattle industry," declares Secretary French. "The 4-H Club boys and girls are rendering a real service to Pennsylvania agriculture and deserve recognition. I hope to see many more bidders in the stands of the arena next January."

Grand Champion Percheron Entered in Farm Show

One of the features of the 1937 State Farm Show will be the grand champion percheron mare chosen at the recent international show in Chicago. The two-year-old champion is owned by J. K. Robinson, Philadelphia. This mare achieved the very rare feat of winning both the junior and grand championship honors.

Two Convicted in Racket Making Watered Butter

Convictions for conspiracy to extort blackmail were obtained in the Bucks County Courts against the two principals in the watered butter racket recently broken up in the Philadelphia district by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The defendants were a former state employe and a Philadelphia commission merchant. A third person pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence, receiving a jail sentence of 11 months to two years.

They were involved in a plot with butter manufacturers to make butter containing 30% or more water in violation of State laws.

The investigation leading to the arrests was directed by Elmer E. Harter, Jr., Director of the Bureau.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

TEN HIGH PENS TO DECEMBER 1*

	State	Rank Nov. 1	Rank Dec. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (pen 4)	Pennsylvania	1	1	502.00	518
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	2	2	493.05	497
E. B. Parmenter (pen 77)	Massachusetts	20	3	487.00	486
E. B. Parmenter (pen 78)	Massachusetts	15	4	484.45	486
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	5	5	464.65	502
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	11	6	454.65	482
Guy A. Leader (pen 5)	Pennsylvania	4	7	452.40	479
W. S. Hannah & Sons	Michigan	16	8	448.85	481
Creighton Brothers	Indiana	17	9	446.15	455
Homestead Farm	Connecticut	6	10	443.45	458

*Homestead Farm's and E. B. Parmenter's pens are Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary for November, 1933-1936

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
November 1936	59.44	33.62	36.26	22.5	6.42
November 1935	68.60	39.45	41.84	22.8	.72
November 1934	67.84	38.53	41.38	22.6	2.43
November 1933	63.59	36.25	38.79	22.7	4.96

Pennsylvania Farm Show—Harrisburg—January 18-22, 1937

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SEE FAVORABLE 1937 FOR PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE

Looking into 1937 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics finds the farmers' prospects generally favorable.

Domestic demand for farm products is expected to improve, and the foreign-demand situation also appears brighter. Industrial production is expected to continue to advance in this country. The national farm income will probably be about 10 per cent greater in 1937 than it has been in 1936. No great expansion in the foreign market for agricultural products is in prospect, but the reciprocal trade agreements program of the United States and various moves toward relaxation of trade barriers abroad make the foreign picture a little brighter than it has been in recent years.

In general, farm prices are expected to stay at high levels in 1937, although some decline is probable in the last half of the year if crop production is more nearly average than it was in 1936.

Credit for farmers will be plentiful and rates will be low in 1937. Taxes may move up slightly, and costs of labor, building materials, machinery, and fertilizer will probably be a little higher.

Even though farm costs may be a little higher in 1937 it is believed that more money will be available for farm family living in 1937 than in 1936.

The cotton crop increased in 1936 over 1935, but production is still small compared with predepression years. It is not known what effect the agricultural conservation program will have on acreage, but under normal conditions some increase in acreage would probably take place in 1937.

A large increase in wheat production and declining prices are in prospect for 1937, both for the United States and for the world as a whole, if growing conditions are average.

Prospects are for further improvement in the tobacco situation in 1937 mainly because of stronger demand for cigarette types.

Income to fruit growers is expected to be larger in 1937 than in 1935 mainly because of increased demand from consumers.

Increased production of truck crops is expected in 1937, but prices will probably hold at about 1936 levels because of stronger demand.

Some increase in sweet potato production is likely, but stronger demand may hold prices near 1936 levels.

An increase in potato production in 1937 is in prospect. Prices will probably be high during the first half of the year, because of a short 1936 crop.

Unusually large stocks of rice are on hand and the price outlook is unfavorable.

World supplies of flaxseed at present are short, but the Argentine crop, which will begin to be harvested in December, is expected to be large.

Clover and alfalfa seed supplies are very short. Prices will be high next spring.

Favorable returns to growers in 1936 will probably result in an increase in peanut acreage in 1937.

Production of dry beans was small in 1936. An increase in acreage is expected in 1937.

A further increase in demand for tree nuts is in prospect for 1937.

Feed-grain supplies are short and prices are high. Prices will probably continue high until new-crop prospects are known. An increased acreage of feed grains is likely in 1937. Hay supplies are about average. Pasture conditions are far below average. Commercial-feedstuff supplies are larger than in 1935.

A 10- to 15-per cent increase in hog slaughter is expected in the marketing year October 1936-September 1937, with most of this increase in the first part of the year. Hog prices will be high all through 1937. Production will be short for several years.

Slaughter of cattle and calves will be smaller in 1937 than in 1936 when it was unusually large. The decrease will be particularly in grain-fed cattle. Cattle prices will be higher in 1937 than in 1936 and the outlook for several years is good.

Fed lambs will be about as plentiful as in 1936 with some increase possible. Little change in sheep numbers is expected. Price outlook is favorable for several years.

Supplies of wool are short both in this and other countries. Consumption is large.

Mohair situation shows improvement.

Milk production will be less in the coming winter than it was a year earlier. Butter prices will rise to highest level in 7 to 8 years. Demand is strong, longtime outlook is favorable.

Egg prices in early 1937 will be higher; chicken prices lower than in early 1936. Last half of year may bring lower egg prices and higher chicken prices than in 1936.

Turkey marketings this winter are expected to be largest in many years. Prices may be higher in fall of 1937.

Horse and mule numbers continue their long decline.

FARM FACTS

Chemical manufacture directly from agricultural products is increasing rapidly. The use of dairy products in the manufacture of lactic acid is a recent example cited by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

From May to September, 200 head of cattle will drink nearly an acre-foot of water or 325,850 gallons.

A pond that is limited in area and of maximum depth reduces evaporation to a minimum.

NEW YEAR'S DAY DEADLINE FOR FOOD LICENSES

Ice cream manufacturers, bakeries and oleomargarine sellers who do business after January 1 without 1937 food licenses will face prosecution.

Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced today that the bureau is determined to break up an old practice among many establishments of applying for licenses late in the license year. In this manner they probably hoped to evade inspections.

These licenses are due January 1 and all State food agents have been instructed to arrest proprietors where 1937 licenses are not found after that date.

Another provision of the food laws to be rigidly enforced this year is that requiring applicants for bakery licenses to make an affidavit.

During the last two weeks the bureau has been working day and night issuing licenses.

MANY GROUPS WILL CONVENE AT FARM SHOW

Twenty-four Pennsylvania agricultural associations have completed plans for holding their annual conventions in Harrisburg during the 1937 State Farm Show.

The convention programs of these groups will be published in the official Farm Show program, now on the press. The associations are: Ayrshire Breeders, Beekeepers Association, Brown Swiss Breeders, Dairymen's Association, Society of Farm Women, Former State Board of Agriculture, Guernsey Breeders, Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Horsemen of Pennsylvania, Horticultural Association, Milk Dealers' Association, Nut Growers Association, Potato Growers Association, Poultry Association, Sheep and Wool Association, Swine Breeders, Threshermen and Farmers, Tobacco Growers, Vegetable Growers, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, Jersey Cattle Club and Wheat Production Control Association.

Another feature of Farm Show Week will be a meeting in Harrisburg of the Northeastern States Section of the National Association of Secretaries, Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture.

The official entry list will be ready within a few days for distribution among the exhibitors. It shows a larger number of entries in virtually every department of the show.

Five thousand show cards advertising the Twenty-first Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show have been sent to every community in the State by the Farm Products Show Commission. These display cards have been sent to the banks, milk stations, county farm agents and vocational schools.

More Growers Treating Seed for Better Crops

Treating of seed for seed-borne parasites is becoming a common practice in Pennsylvania. Large quantities of vegetable and flower seed are treated by seedsmen, and many growers are demanding treated seed.

Within the last few years several new materials have been brought forward for treating vegetable and flower seed for the control of damping off, seed decay and seedling blight. Those that occupy the limelight at the present time are organic mercury, red oxide of copper and zinc oxide. All are used in the form of a dust. Very striking increases in stands and yields of vegetables and flowers have been obtained. The treatment of Surprise peas gave a 30 per cent increase in stand of plants. Treatment increased the stand of early fall sown spinach all the way from 200 to 600 per cent.

Treatment at the source is urged upon all seed growers to prevent the spread of new and dangerous diseases and to give the planter all the other advantages of disease-free seed.

FRENCH HONORED

Pennsylvania was honored today by the appointment of J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, as vice-president, for the Middle Atlantic States, of the National Association of Secretaries, Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture. The appointment was announced by Walter W. McLaughlin, president of the association.

Wholesale Convictions For Breaking Food Laws

Fifty-five food law violators were convicted or pleaded guilty in a single day in Philadelphia, Elmer E. Harter, Jr., director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, announced today.

All were fined or were discharged upon the payment of costs. Infractions included the sale of meat and other foods that were unfit for human consumption and the mislabeling of food products.

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